The War Will Put an End To Anglo-American Imperialism

Nippon Times

Fight for Oppressed Asia's Rights, For Her Freedom and Light!

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NATION WILL NOT REST TILL ROOSEVELT BEGS FOR MERCY, SAYS NAGAI

Veteran Diplomat Makes Fiery Speech In Diet

MUST FORGE AHEAD

Declares Only Capture of Washington Will Satisfy Soul of Yamamoto

It is when the victorious Imperial Army smashes into Washington and makes President Roosevelt pledge allegiance to Japan at the White House that the soul of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto will really rest in peace, declared Ryutaro Nagai, veteran statesman, in the plenary session of the House of Representatives which met at 1 p.m. Friday.

As the House brought up a resolution for the determined struggle of the 100,000,000 people of the Empire to shatter British-American power, Mr. Nagai took the rostrum and said:

"Gentlemen, one year and six months have gone by since we were granted on December 8, 1941, the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire, in the course of which by the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor our arms have routed the enemy at every point, from Madagascar in the west to the Aleutians in the north and to Australia in the south, over a fighting area extending tens of thousands of miles, ousting the enemy from their bases and hoisting the Rising Sun flag in every corner of Greater East Asia. Already some 1,300,000 square miles of American, British and Dutch territory, equal to five times the territory of the Japanese Empire, have been occupied by the Imperial Army and Navy. This is a result that has few parallels in history, Oriental or Occidental, ancient or modern. The gratitude of the 100,000,000 people goes out to the fighting services for their self-sacrificing deeds which have made this splendor possible.

Alliance Growing Stronger

"In Europe, too, despite the machinations and maneuvers of the United States and Britain to envelope and destroy Germany while its arms are occupied with the war against the Soviet Union and to alienate Italy from Germany so that their joint advance may be checked, the alliance between the two nations are growing ever stronger and their armies have placed under their control the greater part of the European continent. Along with their armed services in this heroic scale, they are steadily building up a new order in that part of the world, just as Japan, in Greater East Asia, is pushing forward its co-prosperity program. Thus, both in the Orient and Occident, the Axis nations are making manifest the spirit of international justice, presenting a magnificent spectacle unprecedented in the history of world civilization.

"Gentlemen, the War of Greater East Asia is truly a war to liberate the oppressed races of the world in accordance with the boundless benignity of our Sovereign which would have all the nations of the world find their proper places in the total scheme. It is the greatest war fought in the cause of justice the world has ever seen. Particularly in Asia, where its many peoples have for long years been sacrificed to the avaricious imperialism of Britain and the United States, their independence suppressed, their resources seized, their labor exploited and their human rights trampled underfoot, all Anglo-American influences must be uprooted and nations, rejuvenated in the fire of war, must be set up on the basis of autonomy and independence. Victory or defeat in the War of Greater East Asia does not merely mean the rise or fall of Japan but the rise or fall of all Asia.

Foe's Brazen Effrontery

"Roosevelt and Churchill met in mid-Atlantic in August, 1941 and issued a joint statement now known as the Atlantic Charter. In this statement they declared that the United States and Britain respect the right of the governments and peoples deprived of their sovereignty to form governments in accordance with their spontaneous wishes and to regain their sovereignty and independence. Nothing could be more ridiculous than such a declaration, inasmuch as they are the two

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Lower House Resolution

To set the Imperial Mind at rest by exerting the utmost fighting strength of the 100,000,000 people of Japan in firm conviction of the final victory was the tenor of the resolution adopted by the plenary session of the House of Representatives following the stirring speech of Ryutaro Nagai, explaining the purport of the resolution.

The document reads:

"Verily it is the mission of the Empire to bring to realization the principle of Hakko Iu in accordance with the divine polity instituted for all time by the Emperor Jimmu; to exorcise East Asia from the Anglo-American imperialism fastened upon it for many years and to enable the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia to find their proper places in the total scheme, thereby reconstructing the world on the basis of international justice and achieving the ideal of human co-prosperity.

"Confronted by such a crucial moment in the world's history, the Empire, in view of its position of grave responsibility in Greater East Asia, must concentrate its total strength on the prosecution of war and at the same time tighten its ties with Germany, Italy and other allies, so that we in the East and they in the West may aid each other for the completion of the great tasks before us.

"The results secured by the Imperial Army and Navy since the outbreak of the war through their splendid exploits are unprecedented in history but our enemies the United States and Britain, too, have at last awakened and have come to put their routed front in order. Relying on their productive capacity, they are planning to counter-attack with determined impetuosity and now the war situation is one of intense and relentless decisive battles.

"Let it be resolved, therefore, that in firm conviction of ultimate victory, the 100,000,000 people of Japan, in their respective occupations, shall unite in one fiery, all-consuming fighting spirit, so that the barbarous and bestial United States and Britain may be smashed and a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere may be established, thereby setting the Imperial Mind at rest and fulfilling the wishes of the officers and men who have given their lives to that glorious cause."

Tojo Expresses Determination Of Government to Attain Aims

Will Follow Will of War Dead and Pledge With Nation To Exert Utmost Efforts, Declares Prime Minister In Response to Lower House's Resolution

The Government's firm determination to realize the increase in the nation's fighting strength and to attain the final object, thereby to set the Imperial Mind at ease, was voiced by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his message delivered at the plenary session of the House of Representatives Friday afternoon.

Prime Minister Tojo's speech was made in response to the resolution adopted by the Lower House evincing the 100,000,000 people's pledge to fight on to crush the United States and Britain.

The Prime Minister's message was, in gist, as follows:

"Having received the ardent resolution pledging to smash Britain and America, the 100,000,000 people of Japan have renewed their resolve to bolster their burning morale and the Government has determined anew to face the unprecedentedly grave situation.

"Now the war situation has, as we have expected, come to assume serious and severe aspects. At this juncture, the Government is firmly determined to lead the 100,000,000 people burning with traditional sense of loyalty, do its utmost to increase the fighting strength thereby freeing the soldiers of the Imperial Forces from anxiety and to meet the demand attending the wide-scale operations of the Armed Forces for the destruction of America and Britain, and to forge ahead for the successful prosecution of this great war.

"On receiving the resolution, I thus reveal the determination of the Government and pledge with the entire nation to follow the will of the war-dead and by exerting utmost efforts, crush America and Britain and win victory thereby setting the Imperial Mind at ease."

GREW EMPHASIZES JAPANESE PROWESS

Warns Indianans to Prepare for Long War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokyo, again emphasized the growing might of the Japanese Forces and sternly warned the optimistic Americans to prepare for a protracted war, in an address made in Indiana today, according to reports from New York.

"If the Japanese are allowed to establish themselves in their acquired territories and permitted to utilize the unlimited resources of this vast area," Grew warned, "they will completely dominate over Britain and the United States.

"We must be prepared to endure every hardship for a prolonged war because the leaders in Japan are determined and prepared to launch a 100-year war if they deem it necessary to crush Britain and the United States," he cautioned.

Soviets Send Delegate

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—The Soviet Government appointed and dispatched a diplomatic representative to the French puppet regime in North Africa, according to a dispatch from Algiers.

SCANDAL MENACES U.S. NAVY, OIL FIRM

Standard Oil Company to Lease Oilfields

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—A scandal involving the United States Navy Department and revolving around a Government contract for the concession of rights and interests of the Standard Oil Company, is threatening, according to a report from Washington.

The contract in question was signed between the United States Navy Department and the Standard Oil Company recently for the lease of 8,297 acres of oil fields owned by the latter firm for the use of the United States Government for the duration of the war for $1,748,000.

Relative to this agreement, Assistant Attorney-General Norman Mather Littel proclaimed that the bargain is unconstitutional according to the opinion of the judicial authorities, at the meeting of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of the lower House. Littel also added that he is of the intention to inform President Roosevelt, but he will first have to reach a definite decision as to whether or not the President should dissolve the contract.

His Majesty Wires Greetings On Birthday of King Gustaf V

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 17.—A telegram extending the gracious felicitations of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of the 85th birthday of His Royal Majesty King Gustaf V of Sweden has been gratefully accepted, it was announced by the Swedish Government today.

KALIBAPI ASKED TO SET UP BODY ON P.I. FREEDOM

Supreme Commander Kuroda Promptly Instructs Selection Of Preparatory Committee

ALL MEMBERS FILIPINOS

5 Men Already Assigned to Task of Choosing—Governors Pledge Speedy Work

Yomiuri-Hochi

MANILA, June 18.—Responding to the statement on independence for the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, was prompt to instruct the Kalibapi this morning to select the preparatory independence committee. The committee is to be composed entirely of representatives of the Philippines.

Benigno S. Aquino, vice-president of the Kalibapi, and others who received notification of the Supreme Commander's action, announced it at the first national meeting of the organization, in session at the Metropolitan Theater. Governors from all parts of the islands who were present at the meeting all pledged themselves to work for the speedy arrival of the day when the islands would be independent.

Announcement Made

The following announcement was made by the Philippine Expeditionary Forces at 10 a.m. on June 16:

"In accordance with Prime Minister Tojo's statement in the Diet about honoring the Philippines by making them independent within the year and the directions from the central authorities that were received following the statement, the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippine area has ordered the Kalibapi to organize the Preparatory Philippine Independence Committee made up of representatives of the Philippines."

The Kalibapi held its regional representatives' convention at 9 a.m. today at the Metropolitan Theater, Manila. Five members who are assigned to the task of selecting the members for the independence preparation committee adopted a resolution expressing the determination of the Filipinos to meet Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech promising the Philippines independence within the course of this year.

Self-Sufficiency Near

By Domei Economic Commentator

MANILA, June 18.—The basic stage in the economic rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands aimed at the attainment of self-sufficiency, one of the prime requisites of Philippine independence, practically has been completed during the past one and half years under the Japanese Military Administration.

The first step taken by the Japanese Military Administration upon

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PEERS APPROVE ALL DIET BILLS; CLOSING TODAY

8 Legislative and 3 Budgetary Measures Unanimously Passed

PLANS ARE EXPLAINED

Tojo, Suzuki, Kaya, Kishi and Other Ministers Reply to Interpellations

All eight legislative and three budgetary bills submitted by the Government were passed by the House of Peers on Friday afternoon, thus concluding the business of the three-day 82nd Extraordinary Diet session on its final day. All bills had been approved previously by the House of Representatives.

The closing ceremony of the session will be held this morning.

Besides the three budgetary bills, the legislative bills enacted were:

1. Chosen Foodstuffs Management Special Accounts Bill.
2. Bill pertaining to Bond Issues to Cover Subsidies for Rice Production in Chosen and Expenditure for Industrial Adjustment.
3. Bill pertaining to Bond Issues to Cover Subsidies for Rice Production in Taiwan.
4. Industrial Adjustment Funds Disposal Bill.
5. People's Rehabilitation Bank Law Revision Bill.
6. 1943 Law No. 9 (Revising Law concerning Bond Issues to Cover General Accounts Expenditure for 1943-44).

Kaya Explains Bills

The House of Peers at its morning plenary session Friday listened to an explanation of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya on various legislative and fiscal bills which were approved at the House of Representatives on the previous day and turned over to the Upper House. The plenary session of the House budgetary committee meeting opened at 9:35 a.m.

Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, of the Kenkyukai, was the first interpellator. He questioned mainly on controlled economy and then advised the Government to pay utmost attention to the execution of the proposed enterprise adjustment. To this, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo made an appropriate answer, emphasizing that the Government will carry it out in perfect cooperation of the people.

The interpellator then shifted his question to marine transportation, to which the Prime Minister also answered. When questioned by Vice-Admiral Godo on the outline of the enterprise adjustment in overseas regions, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, definitely answered that the policy will be carried out in accordance with the present measure, taking into consideration

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Today's Press Comments

Saturday, June 19, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

For Epochal Increase in Arms Output

NIPPON SANGYO—The 82nd session of the Diet having ended Friday, the closing ceremony is expected today. The session proper lasted only three days but great results were obtained in that short time. The Government preparations for the decisive warfare ahead were made clear to the people through the Diet, including the industrial adjustment measures to strengthen priorities and increased production of foodstuffs. The session was climaxed by the adoption of a resolution for the total fight of 100,000,000 people to shatter Anglo-American power. The meaning of the session lay in the thorough-going manifestation of the nation's determination to turn its entire resources into an arsenal for the final victory.

However, if we were to speak directly, we feel that there was an outstanding tendency for the Diet to take the attitude of trusting in the Government and passing the bills such as those for enterprise adjustment and increased foodstuff production even though there were points not fully clarified in the Government's explanation. Discussion of such bills become really possible when figures are made clear but because to delve deeply into such matters was not fully in accord with the national policy, it is felt, the Diet took the attitude of trust that it did. This fact must be taken as an advance in the Diet members actions and their cooperative attitude must be recognized. At the same time the Government

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NAVY AIR UNITS BLAST 8 ENEMY TRANSPORTS, 1 DESTROYER OFF LUNGA

Eventual U.S. Clash With Soviets, Britain Hinted by Navy Head

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—Presupposing that the United States may eventually have to fight the Soviet Union and Britain and other anti-Axis nations while it is maintaining cooperation with them now, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox stressed the necessity of pushing their war preparations for not only the present combat with the Axis nations but the inevitable clashes with the second and third powers. Knox warned the Americans not to expect Germany to collapse of internal circumstances, and also added that the Japanese are strongly determined to fight to the finish. "The future of the war holds no room for optimism, and the Americans must prepare themselves for a bitter war," he declared.

MARINE TRANSPORT PROBED AT PEKING

Nippon Ambassadorial Office Calls Meet to Further Bolster Wartime Navigation

Domei

PEKING, June 17.—In order to consolidate further the wartime transportation structure, the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here at 10 a.m. today called a meeting of authorities concerned at the Asia Development Hall to formulate a coastwise transportation plan between the Gulf of Pechili and the Yellow Sea on a firm basis.

The meeting was attended by Minister Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, several members of the Peking Ambassadorial Office and representatives of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, the Peking and Tientsin Naval Attaches' Offices, the Garrison at Tsingtao and offices of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in Chosen, Kwantung Leased Territory, Manchoukuo and Central China as well as by representatives of navigation associations and shipping control associations at several places and the Toa Kaiun Kaisha.

After reporting details of bottoms, shipping control, shipbuilding plans, training of seamen, consolidation of loading and other matters of importance in their respective districts, representatives from Chosen, Manchoukuo, Kwantung Leased Territory, Central China and North China exchanged views for the strengthening of liaison between them.

As the result, they decided to establish an organ to be temporarily named the Continental Marine Transport Liaison Council which is similar to the Continental Railway Transport Liaison Council established some time ago. The organ will formulate plans for coastwise transportation and the operation of vessels.

Cooperating closely with the Continental Railway Transport Liaison Council, the new council composed of representatives of navigation associations, military authorities and others is expected to render services for a smooth exchange of commodities on the Continent.

Tomorrow, they will meet to deliberate on details of organization of the council as well as several matters concerning transportation by junks.

Oumansky Made Ambassador

Domei

MOSCOW, June 17.—The Soviet Government announced today that the Soviet Legation in Mexico will be raised to the status of an embassy and the present Minister Constantine Oumansky will be promoted to the post of Ambassador.

Japanese Bomb Port Moresby

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—The Imperial Air Forces furiously bombed Port Moresby yesterday evening, the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced today, according to a report from Melbourne.

U.S. PRICE QUESTION SEES NO BETTERING

Gov't Fails to Stop Aggravation Of Situation—No Hope Seen For Solution

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—The American Government is making futile attempts to stay the aggravation of the price situation which is getting worser day by day. The price question with which the American Government is struggling is highly complicated. There cannot be any hope of solving it unless there is the end of the problems of materials, labor, food, and the whole administrative structure. It looks as though all the inconsistencies in the wartime life of America are embodied in the price question.

A New York dispatch reaching here today, which is itemized below, sheds lurid light on the state of things in America:

1. Prentiss Brown, Director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, speaking before the Senate Bank and Currency Committee, said that it was absolutely necessary for the Government to pay grants-in-aid if there was to be a lowering at all of the price level, and computed that if the experiences of Britain and Canada were anything to go by, from $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 would have to be paid within the year.

Aiken Criticizes

2. Senator George Aiken, Republican, one of the most violent opponents of the idea of governmental grants-in-aid, spoke to the following effect on June 17:

"It is to be anticipated that the output of foodstuffs in America this year will be from 15 to 30 per cent less than that in 1942. The Government would not be justified in adopting such time-serving measures for the stabilization of prices as the payment of grants. We demand the mobilization of government organs to get foodstuffs controlled and plan distribution of foodstuffs."

3. Wholesale-dealers, meeting in New York, adopted on June 17 a resolution opposing the proposed payment of grants-in-aid in the interest of stabilizing prices.

4. Violent opposition has developed in various quarters to the methods of the Office of Price Administration. The charge is made by its critics that the Office has exceeded its power in restricting individual profits. Director Brown of the Office addressed a communication to the House of Representatives on June 17, asserting that there was no truth in the accusation.

Cause of Labor Disputes

5. The price question is at the bottom of the labor disputes in America. Prices are going up more rapidly than wages. This fact will explain why the coal strikes have yet to be settled and why the threat of a general strike continues.

6. There is in America a widespread defiance of the price regulations because the official prices are not proper. This condition is seriously hindering the marketing of goods. More than 5,000 fowl dealers in New York, meeting on June 17, passed a resolution saying that they would have to close down within the week unless the Government strengthened the restrictions on profiteering and took steps enabling the nation's dealers in fowls to make a reasonable rate of profit.

MACASSAR HAPPY AT TOJO'S SPEECH

Renews Determination To Crush Foes

Domei

MACASSAR, June 17.—Local inhabitants were deeply moved by the speech made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at yesterday's 82nd extraordinary Diet session in which he declared that Japan will take measures to allow islanders to participate in governmental affairs. Such action was never allowed to them under the former Dutch rule. The islanders have renewed their determination to crush the anti-Axis nations and work in close collaboration with the Japanese naval authorities for the rehabilitation of Celebes.

Over 32 Hostile Planes Shot Down in Fierce Air Combat

HEAVY BLOW TO FOE

Largest Results Scored Since Battle Off Rennell Island on January 29 and 30

Scoring the greatest results since the Battle off Rennell Island on January 29 and 30, Air Units of the Imperial Navy in large fighter and bomber formations on June 16 attacked an enemy convoy off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island and sank seven transports, damaged another transport, sank one destroyer and shot down more than 32 enemy planes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m.

It will be recalled that in the Battle off Rennell Island the Japanese Navy Air Units sank two enemy battleships and three cruisers, damaged one battleship and one cruiser, and shot down three fighter planes. Japanese losses were seven planes which self-blasted themselves and three planes which had not yet returned.

The announcement follows:

"Air Units of the Imperial Navy on June 16 with large fighter-bomber formations stormed an enemy convoy off Lunga on Guadalcanal.

"The battle results ascertained up till today are as follows:

Transports	Large type	4 sunk
	Medium type	2 sunk
	Small type	1 sunk
	Large type	1 damag'd
Destroyer		1 sunk
Airplanes	More than 32 shot down	

Our losses, not yet returned 20 planes

Note: This battle is called the Air Battle off Lunga."

Enemy Planes on Patrol

Upon receipt of the news of discovery of enemy ships from Japanese reconnaissance planes, the Japanese Navy warplanes immediately sprang into action and flew direct to the enemy base in an effort to frustrate the enemy attempt of persistent counter-offensive. When our planes reached the skies of Lunga, they found that about one hundred and scores of enemy fighter planes were on patrol to prepare against the raiding Japanese planes.

The same enemy tactics were taken at the time the Japanese Navy planes again raided the Russell islands on June 12, but the Japanese airmen ever afire with a glowing fighting spirit carried death into the enemy planes. A large-scale air combat participated by more than 200 comrade and enemy planes ensued. The result was that the Japanese planes shot down more than 32 enemy planes. While the fighting was going on, Japanese planes in the face of intensive gunfire from the sea and ground carried out accurate bombing on enemy transports and immediately sank seven large, medium-sized and small enemy transports.

It is noteworthy that Japanese planes self-blasted themselves against one enemy destroyer and one medium-sized transport and sank them immediately. Our side had 30 planes either self-blasted or not yet returned. This is the largest damage on the Japanese side since the Battle of the South Pacific on October 26 last year.

Though details of the description of the sunken enemy transports are unknown as yet, it is presumed that if the large transports were mostly of over 8,000 tonnage each, medium-sized transports of more than 5,000 tonnage each and the small transport of about 3,000 tonnage, the American Navy must have lost more than 55,000 tons of transport this time together with fighting men, munitions and materials. This is believed as a really great loss to the enemy.

New Guinea Raided

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Japanese Air Units again mass-raided Bena Bena in New Guinea on Thursday following up the raids on Tuesday and Wednesday, the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific announced on Friday, according to a Melbourne report.

NATION TO FIGHT TILL FOE CRUSHED

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nations which have for centuries been exercising tyranny over Asia, Africa and the Americas and have oppressed innumerable weaker nations, sweating and exploiting them, refusing them independence and violating their sovereign rights, thereby standing condemned as the arch-aggressors of the world. It is nothing but brazen effrontery on their part to speak of respecting the independence of the minor nations and of restoring their sovereignty. In this they are motivated by a criminal desire to delude their own peoples and others in order to rule the world.

"All the nations of Greater East Asia, therefore, which are moved by the burning spirit of independence and autonomy, must rise now to cooperate with Japan in its march of justice to encircle and defeat the United States and Britain, thereby winning their independence through the fire of war. The 100,000,000 people of Japan who lead the grand march must set an example to all the other nations in the fiery fighting spirit that nothing can quench.

Terrific Battles Raging

"There is no room for compromise whatever between the greedy Anglo-American ambition to rule Asia and the Japanese ideal of a free Asia. Thus the United States and Britain, realizing that a frontal clash could not have been averted, are now bending their every effort to bring about the defeat of Japan. Despite the tremendous results secured by the Imperial Army and Navy over them, they have strengthened their land, sea and air forces in the South Pacific, North Pacific and in China and consolidated their advance bases. Recently, they wrested back from us the island of Attu in the Aleutians and are apparently planning to invade the Japanese mainland via the Chishima islands and Hokkaido. Thus in the north and south, the fiercest battles are raging day and night. It is 'eat or be eaten' with us now in our struggle with the United States and Britain. It is equally the duty and responsibility of the Government and of the people to beat the enemy to the draw not only in armed warfare but also in diplomacy, economic warfare and ideological contest, to cause the enemy to collapse from within and to surround and deal them the last crushing blow.

"We grieve over the death of such a great leader as the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto at this crucial moment of decisive warfare. But his death could be more than compensated for if every Japanese takes over the fiery fighting spirit of the late Admiral so that by the loss of one Isoroku Yamamoto we shall gain millions of Yamamotos who, united, will advance to smite the enemy. In a letter addressed to a friend in January, 1941, the late Fleet-Admiral said: 'Should a war break out between the United States and Japan, it will not be the mere taking of Guam, the Philippines or Hawaii that will concern me, but a pledge of allegiance extracted from the American President at the White House.' Over the body of the revered hero, millions of Imperial officers and men must pour into Washington and make Roosevelt surrender. Not until such a day comes will the soul of the late Fleet-Admiral rest in peace. In view of this, we behind the lines must produce aircraft and guns sufficient to enable our officers and men at the front to develop their prowess to the full. To increase the nation's fighting strength in this way is the best offering that we can make to the deified hero, better than the reading of a thousand sutras or the burning of incense by 10,000,000 mourners.

Fight on Till Death

"As regards the heroic stand of the 2,000 under Colonel Yamazaki at Attu in the Aleutians, the determination of the Japanese people to make the enemy pay dearly for the death of the naval hero has been rendered more grim and acute by it. The spirit of those soldiers who, in fighting overwhelming odds numbering ten times their strength, did not seek the reinforcement of one man or the supply of one bullet but fought on for nearly three weeks on that desolate island until they carried out their last bayonet charge, dying a heroic death to a man, was the same spirit that animated the 700 warriors under Kusunoki Masashige to fight against the 200,000 strong Ashikaga force in 1336 at Minatogawa, dying in the cause of their Emperor.

"Although those 2,000 died at Attu, the fiery fighting spirit whipped up by their deaths is such that it has made the enemy fear that some swift retribution is at hand. This fighting spirit is a striking contrast to the surrender of the British commander Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival in February last year although he still had 70,000 officers and men left to him, and to the capitulation of the American commander Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright with 12,000 officers and men and an almost inexhaustible store of food and ammunition. When I dwell on this astonishing difference between the enemy's soul and ours, I feel the pride of having been born a Japanese well up within me and I cannot help feeling a most profound gratitude for the unmatchable Japanese spirit that has been transmitted to us by our heroic ancestors. At the same time I keenly feel the grave responsibility charged upon us of carrying forward this glorious tradition by writing with our blood on the pages of history which our ancestors have written with theirs.

Must Forge Ahead

"If any Japanese should fail to realize this grave responsibility and begrudge cooperation with the State despite the fact that Japan is now fighting, staking its all for the prosecution of this grand mission, he has abandoned his right of being a Japanese.

"We must forge ahead to increase the nation's fighting strength with a burning determination to surpass America and Britain. I fully appreciate the Government's enthusiastic will to effect a large-scale industrial reorganization through the approval of the Diet and convert the whole country into a huge arsenal by concentrating all manpower and resources on the most important industries. I ardently pray that the projected enterprise readjustment may be realized as early as possible.

"I also request that every son of Japan will be thorough in realizing the situation together with the Government and fully realizing that every Japanese is a laborer recruited by the State, will cooperate in the materialization of enterprise readjustment thereby to contribute to the goal of increased fighting strength. If he people should fail to do this, the establishment of a position for sure victory will become impossible.

"In an island belonging to Hiroshima Prefecture which is situated in the Inland Sea of Seto and which consists of less than 700 households engaged in farming and fishing, the islanders have accumulated a sum of more than ¥300,000 through utmost diligence and offered it to the State as funds for the construction of aircraft.

Show Great Patriotism

"In Okayama Prefecture, the farmers carried out joint farming to supplement the shortage of labor and, as a result, the production of agricultural products increased three times as much as the average annual amount. With this increased income, the inhabitants manage social enterprises for the benefit of the war-bereaved and also established public nurseries.

"A small 'Tonarigumi' organization consisting of nine households in Kyoto Prefecture, by carrying out joint purchases and joint operations since 1941, has succeeded in obtaining the annual increase of eight kan of hemp amounting to ¥40 and 200 kan of radish amounting to ¥50. The members of the organization have saved this surplus money as wartime savings of their 'Tonarigumi.'

"If every Japanese in his own place of work exerts his efforts to increase production and to have war expenditures, Japan will surely be able to crush the enemies.

"In order to bolster the people's enthusiastic will, there must be common respect between those who stand in the position of guiding and those who are guided. It is difficult to bolster the nation's morale only with commands and compulsory orders from the Government offices. Therefore, those who are in superior positions, whether they may be officials or civilians, should set examples and lead those below them to spontaneous exertions. Inseparable cooperation between these two is the basic condition for a totalitarian wartime system.

Conscious of Duty

"I believe that the grand ceremony in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire which was held in 1940 is still fresh in the memories of the people. At that time, the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was invited to attend the ceremony as the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. However, he respectfully refused the invitation and remained on board a battleship and shouted Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor. This was because at that time the China Affair was still in progress and it was possible that Chungking forces, however weak they might have been, would carry out air raids on the capital. In view of his heavy duties of guarding the country, the late Fleet-Admiral assembled the capital naval forces in Tokyo Bay and attended to his duties of guarding the Empire, praying for the peaceful progress of the ceremony. Those who are to guide the people should have such deep consciousness toward their duties and spirit of sacrifice. The essence of strengthening the wartime system lies in guiding and encouraging the nation with the spirit demonstrated by the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

Strengthen Cooperation

"Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, declared on June 12 as first Administrative Inspector that in view of the severity of the War of Greater East Asia and the prospects of its becoming more serious in future, there are no few points which require improvements in respect to the rapidity and thoroughness in administration.' He also emphasized that more efforts should be exerted to strengthen the sense of responsibility of officials in practising the planned economy necessitated by the prosecution of the war. His utterances mean that Lieutenant-General Suzuki has confirmed the necessity to further improve the relations between officials and the public and strengthen the system of cooperation between them.

"We expect that the Government in its management of planned economy necessary for the strengthening of the wartime system, will quickly establish a new system in the official circles whereby the officials and people, with mutual respect and burning enthusiasm, will be able to cooperate for the increase in fighting strength.

"Only when the officials and civilians, capitalists and laborers, in fact the whole of the Japanese people are united as one body and concentrate their total strength on the destruction of America and Britain, the decisive wartime system will be established.

Loyal Everywhere

"Gentlemen! The soldiers now fighting on the front are now displaying the spirit of loyalty and bravery to the whole world. When the soldiers are loyal and brave, the people behind the guns should likewise be loyal and brave. The fact that the warriors on the battlefield are loyal is, I believe, the reflection of the fact that the people on the home front who have given birth to them are also loyal.

"Gentlemen! Even the nine Naval Hero Gods who achieved brilliant war results in their daring attack on Pearl Harbor are those who were born in the homes of the people behind the guns and brought up among the people behind the guns. If they had not been called to the colors, they might now be working with their family members in farming or in factory labor. When, however, these nameless youths were summoned to the colors and wore naval uniforms and were trained as Japanese seamen, the blood of loyalty and bravery, legacy of the Japanese race, began to boil in their veins and made them score the meritorious achievements of Pearl Harbor.

"Their exploits have made these naval heroes the center of respect at home and abroad. Therefore, when the people behind the guns are properly guided, trained and organized, all of them will be able to display such spirit of loyalty and bravery as was demonstrated by the Nine Hero Gods.

Make Best Efforts

"There is no reason at all why the people of Japan behind the guns, who are favored with this great blood, should be unable to respond to the officers and men at the front and march together toward the annihilation of America and Britain. If the Government trusts us, people of Japan behind the guns, establish appropriate and understanding policies for directing, training, and organizing us, and ask us to cooperate I am strongly convinced that each and every one of the people of Japan will make every effort toward the realization of these policies, and according to his capacity will do his best to increase and strengthen the industrial output and restrict his consumption in the same spirit of loyalty and valor that the officers and men at the front are discharging their duties with.

"Gentlemen! At the time the Tokugawa Shogunate was drawing to an end, our elders realized that unless there was a return to the great spirit of dedication to His Majesty the Emperor and all the power of the people got concentrated it would be impossible to secure the existence of the country in the face of external enemies. Face to face with enemies, they effected the overthrow of the Shogunate and accomplished the great work of Restoration. Through the establishment of military, political, and economic structures embracing the entire nation, they met the pressure applied by foreign countries. Thus they made possible the Japan of today. If we show ourselves as daring as our elders showed themselves in the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate and at the time of the Restoration, and in the spirit of dedication to His Majesty the Emperor bring about an all-nation structure of cooperation permitting a full display of the total power of the entire nation, nay a general mobilization of the lives of all the people and forge ahead with the great national work, I am absolutely sure that we will be successful in accomplishing the great mission of emancipating Asia and that we, people of Japan, nay the races of Greater East Asia which are fighting at the side of the people of Japan, will be crowned with victory.

"Gentlemen! Heaven is sure to be with justice. We, who rose in arms with Heaven and who are fighting with the idea of making justice a reality in the world and asserting the great principle of co-existence of human beings, are certain to win Heaven. We, with an unshakable conviction in the certainty of victory, are resolved to beat and crush America and Britain, thereby putting the Mind of His Majesty the Emperor at rest, and answering the spirits of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and all officers and men who were killed or who died from illness by completing the work left by them. I pray all to support this resolution.

KALIBAPI ASKED TO SET UP BODY

(Continued from Page 1)

its establishment was the fundamental reorganization of islands, with special emphasis on the increased production of foodstuffs in order to attain complete self-sufficiency in this line.

Goal Nearly Reached

By the application of collective scientific methods of agricultural production modeled after the Japanese system, reclamation of idle lands and the encouragement of the use of substitute foods, the Philippines have now achieved 80 per cent self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Instead of producing those agricultural products which depended upon American market, the production of cotton, manila hemp, copra, tobacco, lead and other products, which are considered essential to the self-sufficient economy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been fostered under a well-planned program. For instance, sugar cane fields, which occupied the foremost place in Philippine agriculture, have been partly converted into cotton fields to the extent that the output of sugar is now limited to a quantity considered necessary for domestic consumption only.

As the existing industrial equipment producing daily necessities was able to cover only about 31 per cent of the requirements of the Philippine islands, the laissez-faire distribution system was reorganized and consumption of industrial products rationalized.

At the same time, industrial equipment was imported from Japan to be used to increase the production of goods in the islands. Cotton spinning, and the manufacture of electrical appliances, rolled steel, caustic soda and paper are already about to be started. The development of hydroelectric power resources for use in industrial operations is being rapidly projected, while the production of coal is increasing.

Japan Will Help

As for economic problems after independence is gained, it remains in the future to smoothly carry out and push forward these plans under capable management. Japan will not grudge assistance in the way of capital and technology until the islands attain complete self-sufficiency but it rests on the Filipinos themselves to manage their economy.

Before the war and simultaneously with the establishment in 1934 of the Philippine Commonwealth under American rule, the so-called nepa movement fostering the use of home products and the development of home industries within the commonwealth was launched with a view to preventing an abrupt change in the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines. However, this nepa movement was used merely to serve the ends of the Quezon regime, and the actual production of goods by the factories established under the movement was not begun until just before the outbreak of the present war.

Moreover, the Quezon regime failed to carry out a thorough economic reorganization of the Philippines, leaving unrectified its reliance on the American market for the outlet of its agricultural products. This economic dependence upon the United States constituted the foundation of Philippine economy, and the important problem of attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs was entirely neglected, thereby necessitating the importation of a large quantity of rice from foreign sources.

The adoption of such a half-way course in economic self-sufficiency may be said to reflect the intention of the ruling classes in the Philippines to keep the islands permanently "America's Philippines" instead of a Philippines returning to East Asia, even when the islands secured independence from the United States.

The Philippine people and industrialists should thoroughly grasp the principle of controlled economy, completely abandon the entrepreneur spirit of profit making which was prevalent in the days of American rule. They should become imbued with a strong spirit of sacrifice for the sake of not only the whole Filipino people but also the people of East Asia. It is only by this spirit that complete reconstruction of a self-sufficient economy for the Philippines is possible.

Archeological Finds

BARCELONA.—New archeological finds were made during repair work at the palace of the kings of Aragon at Villa Franca del Panades which was intended to be used as a museum. During excavation work for building a new staircase a grain silo was unearthed in whose interior was found a Catalan earthenware of the 15th and 16th centuries as well as a number of coins of great archeological value.

Envoy Tani Is Granted Imperial Audience; Makes China Report

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience at the Imperial Palace at 9:55 a.m. Friday to Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China who is now in Tokyo to make arrangements with Government authorities. Ambassador Tani reported to the Throne for one hour concerning the current situation in China. Ambassador Tani was scheduled to leave Tokyo for Nanking on Friday afternoon.

Peers Approve All Diet Bills; Closing Today

(Continued From Page 1)

special circumstances connected with overseas enterprises.

Vice-Admiral Godo asked Lieutenant-General Suzuki whether the Government has an idea of founding iron manufacturing plants on the spot or not. Lieutenant-General Suzuki replied that the Government is studying that plan. Vice-Admiral Godo continued his question on the treatment of those changing their occupations and their new jobs as well as their technical ability, practical education of technicians and many other items incidental to the enterprise adjustment. To this, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi and Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe answered appropriately.

Vice-Admiral Godo was followed by Viscount Kiko Okochi, of the Kenkyukai, as interpellator who asked various questions on the foodstuff production increase, land improvement, utilization of technicians in private quarters, and many other matters. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki made a detailed explanation in reply to his questions.

Committees Meet

The Enterprise Adjustment Committee and Foodstuff Production Increase Committee of the House of Peers each opened at 11 a.m. Friday. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, of the Kenkyukai, and Baron Yasushi Togo, of the Koseikai, were elected the respective chairman and vice-chairman of the former committee, while Count Hideo Kodama, of the Kenkyukai, and Baron Masatane Inada, of the Koseikai, were elected as the respective chairman and vice-chairman of the latter committee.

Finance Minister Kaya and Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi explained in details all bills connected with the enterprise adjustment at the committee bearing the same name. Vice-Admiral Godo also was one of the main interpellators there. He asked the Commerce and Industry Minister whether the Government has an intention to organize a special committee to deal with this question, as it is believed to have far-reaching effects on various fields. To this, Mr. Kishi answered that the Government is hoping for a voluntary cooperation of the industrialists concerned. The interpellator also questioned about the treatment of those who will join new plants on the change of their occupations. The Government replied that there will be left nothing much to be desired as to their treatment, since the Welfare Ministry is prepared with measures to preclude difficulties in the livelihood of those who will change their jobs.

The plenary session of the House of Peers budgetary committee reopened at 1:30 p.m. It was conducted in camera in which President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Suzuki explained on the material mobilization plan and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on diplomatic affairs. The session in camera adjourned at 3:05 p.m. The three budgetary bills were then adopted unanimously. The session adjourned at 3:07 p.m.

The House of Peers plenary session reopened at 5:05 p.m. The three budgetary bills, which were adopted at the plenary session of its budgetary committee, were adopted without dissension. The three bills consisted of the supplementary budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year, the supplementary budget for the special accounts for the 1943-44 fiscal year, and the contracting of liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury other than those provided for in the budget.

Four legislative bills on foodstuff production in Chosen and Taiwan were also adopted unanimously.

Russian Arts Exhibited

REVAL.—Valuable works of art from the former Czarist castles in the vicinity of Leningrad and from cathedrals in the Novgorod area, which were saved from destruction by the German forces, have now been collected and are on exhibition at the former Pogalkin Palace at Pleskau.

Total Eclipse in Norway

OSLO.—The Institute of Astronomy of the University of Oslo is already making preparations for the total eclipse of the sun which will be observed in Norway on July 9, 1945.

NEW E. ASIA HISTORY NOW IN ITS 1ST YEAR

Tojo's Statement on P.I. Will Give Highest Inspiration to Filipinos, Nagata Says

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech before the Imperial Diet Wednesday has given me the intuition that 1943 is the first year of the great strides to be taken in the new history of Greater East Asia," Hidejiro Nagata, Adviser to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, declared Wednesday.

Pointing out that preparations for Burmese independence are being rapidly carried out, Mr. Nagata said that he expects Burmese independence to be granted in the very near future, instead of at the end of this year.

With reference to Prime Minister Tojo's declaration yesterday of granting independence to the Philippines within this year also, he asserted that this significant declaration will no doubt give the highest inspiration to the 16,000,000 Filipino people. Furthermore, Premier Tojo promised a bright future to the native inhabitants of the other areas of the Southern Regions occupied by the Japanese Forces, Mr. Nagata added.

These significant declarations by Prime Minister Tojo, reflecting Japan's true intentions, he said, must touch the heart-strings of the peoples of Greater East Asia and give impetus to their cooperation in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is a matter for congratulation, he said, that the peoples of the Southern Regions are increasingly cooperating with Japan and that the rich resources of these regions are already being shipped to Japan to fill her requirements. Nevertheless, he continued, those who are well acquainted with the conditions in the Southern Regions cannot but earnestly hope for further cooperation on the part of these peoples in the future.

The bright prospects for East Asia under such a grand conception cannot be realized without undergoing considerable hardships, Mr. Nagata said. Therefore, he added, it is fervently hoped that Prime Minister Tojo's declarations will serve to further intensify the determination of the peoples of the Southern Regions to endure greater hardships in their collaboratory efforts with Japan in the prosecution of the war and the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Furthermore, Mr. Nagata stressed the fact that greater efforts should be made to actively utilize the resources of the Southern Regions for bolstering Japan's fighting strength.

F.D.R. Orders Plane

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—President Roosevelt ordered the construction of a passenger plane completely equipped with the latest conveniences, including bath, for his personal use, it was reported in the American press yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch. The luxury liner of the air is to be manned by a crew of five men and have accommodations for 12 passengers.

New Glider Record

HUELVA.—An instructor at the glider school here, Julian Sevillano, has established a new Spanish long distance flight record for motorless craft to a definite destination. He soared from Igries to Benicarlo in Castellon, a distance of 221 kilometers, in five and a half hours.

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Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

must keep pace with this national trust. Of course swift discussion and passage in both houses is the natural duty of the Diet members but it is indeed gratifying that they did not let discussion drag or dwell on minor points and passing on the bills themselves showed the temper to bolster further the rising and earnest will of the people.

In short, what was achieved by the Diet was the consequence of the action of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the central political force, in strengthening the ties that bind it with the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. It is possible to regard it as the result of the specially close interest the rule aid political association had exhibited in the discharge of its functions, an interest an idea of which will gained from the fact that the body studied the various governmental bills before they came up in the Diet. The business of the Diet members will not be at an end with the termination of the session. They are bound to cooperate with the Government in the enforcement of the bills which passed the Diet. The session was historic in that the bills before it had much to do with the perfection of the nation's war structure. The thing the Diet members are up to is to help to strengthen the war structure to an extent which will make absolutely sure of victory. It is to be hoped that the Diet members will make a special effort to achieve a condition under which every one of the people of the Empire will turn himself into a munitions worker and contribute toward the strengthening of the nation's war power.

INDIANS OF KUALA LUMPUR WILL HOLD MASS MEETING

To Send Moral Support to Countrymen in Their Efforts To Gain Independence

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, June 18.—By way of sending their moral support to their fellow people in India who are making unceasing efforts to liberate their country from British tyranny, the Indian residents here will hold a mass meeting on June 22 under the sponsorship of the Malai Branch of the Indian Independence League, it was revealed.

All Indian residents will turn out on this day to celebrate the occasion. For this purpose an elaborate program has been worked out including a march past of young Indian residents, athletic competitions and other events, it was learned.

SPECIAL RALLY HELD BY WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Dai Nippon Women's Association Convenes to Adopt Resolution to Propel War

In line with the resolution to annihilate of America and Britain adopted by the House of Representatives on Friday afternoon, the Dai Nippon Women's Association on the same day at 9 a.m. convened an extraordinary conference of regional leaders at its Headquarters in Kojimachi, for the purpose of considering practical measures for nationwide activities, to be conducted by the same Association.

The conference was attended by President Marchioness Sachiko Yamanouchi, Vice-Presidents, the Chairman of the Trustees, Permanent-Secretaries and all other staff members as well as by some 200 delegates representing their respective municipalities, prefectures and six big cities, throughout Japan.

The morning program included the addresses by the President and the Chairman of the Trustees and by Lieutenant-Colonel Sasaki of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. In the afternoon unreserved opinions regarding clothing and increased production of foodstuffs were exchanged among the attendants.

Greatly encouraged by the President's address the meeting came to a close at 3 p.m. after adopting a resolution, on behalf of the 20,000,000 members.

Kato Named Adviser

Mr. Kanji Kato, Director of the Uchihara Agricultural Training Institute, popularly known as "Father of Japanese Farming," was made the first agricultural adviser of the city of Tokyo. The vacant lots of Tokyo will be transformed into green vegetable patches under the supervision of Mr. Kato for the benefit of the capital's citizens.

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ASIA WILL MISS LINK IF BURMA FAILS AIM

Thein Maung Declares His Country Must Become Worthy Member of Sphere

"Burma, in order to realize its independence must first become a worthy member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere with the assistance of other members of the Sphere and through offering unstinted cooperation to the prosecution of the current war. If Burma lacks courage and endurance, nothing but unhappiness and misery await us and the chain of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will miss one ring." Thus stated Minister of Finance Thein Maung, great Burmese statesman who is not only known as a diplomat but also as a man of letters, in his lengthy statement published in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The statement follows:

"The Greater East Asia War brought us a very great bliss, the promise of independence. Now, being completely emancipated from the British yoke, the Burmese will spare no efforts in constructing a Burma for the Burmese. However before the realization of independence many obstacles must be overcome. Burma is still the arena of actual fighting, incessantly threatened by the enemy who will never refrain from inflicting damages on non-belligerents, on public buildings and even upon shrines. Another difficulty is the rehabilitation of the agricultural industry due to the devastated condition of the arable land.

Ideal of Sharing

"The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be constructed on the ideal of sharing, sharing of opportunities and interests. More advanced nations within the Sphere must help the minor members with their abundant experience and ability. Japan with its superior technique and superb experience can most adequately assist Burma in the latter's efforts in developing agricultural industry. Then, Burma's manpower will be fully utilized for the development of the country. Burma should not be satisfied with its own self-sufficiency, but should provide other members with its surplus production, while on the other hand it must rely upon its fellow-members for other necessities.

"The imminent problem confronting us today is the defense of our nation. Burma, under the guidance of the Japanese Forces must exercise its total power for the defense of the country and of other nations within the Sphere as well. Through fighting together the ties between Japan and Burma will be further cemented. Japan and Burma must be brought to closer relationship through the understanding of language, culture and customs. No diplomatic agreements will become effective unless they be founded on mutual understanding. The foundation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere becomes firm and unswerving only when it should be constructed upon faith and in the spirit of give-and-take. On this occasion all the Burmese must fully realize the fact that Burma can find its existence only in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and that selfish ambition or design is nothing but detrimental to its ideal.

"Britain during its reign over a century made Burma degenerate culturally by implanting degrading influence on the nation. However, the time has come for the leaders of Burma to stand firm and lead the people to extricate themselves from the materialism propagated by the Western Powers and to return to the Asiatic culture. The Burmese morale must be bolstered by annihilating the corrupted custom of bribery and by eradicating prejudices and immorality.

"Courage, diligence, obedience, economy and the spirit of self-sacrifice must be further prompted in order to pitch the Burmese racial strength to its highest tone. Then the Burmese will surely be able to stand any adversities and privations they might encounter in the process of construction.

"The future welfare of Burma is inseparably related with the future of Greater East Asia. Burma, not shutting itself in the obstinate shell of nationalism, should exert its utmost in bringing the nation to a higher level. Burma must be willing to pay any sacrifice during and after the war. The Asiatics are demanded of sacrifice in their respective positions in order to cement the foundation of Co-Prosperity Sphere and to cultivate a new culture as well as to guard the typically Asiatic one.

Religious Freedom Desirable

"Within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, freedom of religion is desirable. The four capital religions of the world, Buddhism, Hinduism, Mohammedanism and Christianity will dominate the religious world in future and I hope the diverse races in Greater East Asia will be able to enjoy freedom as far as their religion is concerned. Burma, country of Buddhism after the realization of independence will guarantee its people freedom of religion.

"As to the economic problem, it is desirable that each nation according to its capacity will contribute its share in the development of economic activities. The greater the nation, the bigger will be its contribution to the welfare of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It goes without saying that the destiny of East Asia is now bound with the prosecution of the present gigantic war. Therefore, the sooner the Asiatics realize the inevitable plight of America and Britain and the Providencial victory of Japan in the end, the earlier will be the realization of eternal peace and prosperity in Greater East Asia."

Japan's Basic Policy Given

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu Clarifies Empire's Fundamental Principles for Construction of Greater East Asia and Denounces Anglo-Saxon Methods

The text of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's speech in the plenary session of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee on Thursday follows:

"Yesterday in his address before the Imperial Diet Prime Minister Tojo made it clear that it is the immutable policy of Japan to free Asia permanently from the age-old fetters of Anglo-Saxon domination and to restore Asiatic peoples to their proper and rightful places. Furthermore, emphasizing the necessity of constructing and defending Greater East Asia, the Prime Minister referred to the strong conviction which is now rapidly growing among its one billion inhabitants that without a successful conclusion of this war there can be no liberation of Asiatic peoples and that without the construction of Greater East Asia there can be no hope and happiness for them.

"The Prime Minister also pointed out that now is the time for this country to respond to the seething desire of these peoples and to fulfill their aspiration, reciprocating their spontaneous cooperation. Concrete proposal was set forth in order to restore Asiatic peoples to their rightful places—namely the establishment of a structure of full-hearted neighborly cooperation among Asiatic nations on the basis of equality and reciprocity, by according complete independence to some member nations and allowing others participation in the administration of their respective lands. The guiding principle is to inaugurate a new era in our part of the world along these lines and to defend the peace and stability of the region against external threats.

On Basis of Equality

"This policy of enabling all component countries of East Asia to fulfill their long cherished aspirations and to bring about a new regime of spontaneous collaboration on the basis of equality and reciprocity has already been demonstrated in concrete forms in the so-called "New Policy" of our Government toward China, which has served to open a new vista in the history of the association of Japan and China by ushering in close and cordial relations as truly good neighbors. The inauguration of this new regime means nothing but the carrying out of this national program thoroughly and extending it in spirit and practice to the whole of Greater East Asia and the consolidation thereby of the unity of the one billion people who live in this vast area.

"Such a policy is, needless to say, in accordance with the lofty ideal on which our Empire is founded, and in that sense it is, fundamentally speaking, not a new policy. The principle of neighborliness and cooperation is one so fair and just that it can be applied to all parts of the world. Since the foundation of our Empire our nation has cherished the very same spirit. Therefore, ours is an old policy. Yet in a sense, it is new. Why is it new? Let us examine it from the angle of international relations.

"What sort of policy did the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands pursued in the past especially toward the Orient? As you know, "divide and rule" has always been the keynote of their crafty policy. By persistently pursuing this policy, Britain exploited India ruthlessly, while in Europe she has consistently played the game of so-called balance of power.

Opposed Rise of Asia

"In the Orient, both Britain and America resorted to the tactics of pitting China against Japan and exercised meticulous cares not to allow any Oriental nation to grow strong. They would not tolerate the emergence of a great Power in Asia. Their policy, whatever may be its outward forms, has been basically a policy of destruction, designed to keep the Asiatic countries in constant and continuous turmoil and to permit the intruders to fish in troubled waters. It is the policy of Japan to do away, once and for all, with this evil factor of disturbance and destruction and to eliminate disunity and division with a view to creating a new era of concord and collaboration throughout the region of Greater East Asia.

"Unless we take steps to remove such evils, political and economic, there is no way of reconstructing Asia. On various occasions in the past we have attempted to put into practice the lofty principle of our Empire, but we have always encountered multitudes of obstacles which severely hampered our efforts.

"The circumstances that have blocked our path until today cannot, of course, be ascribed to any single factor. But broadly speaking, the principal factor has been the intrusion of Anglo-Saxon Powers. We have succeeded at last in eliminating malignant influences of destructions and disturbances by dint of fierce struggles—namely by our sweeping victory in the war.

"Today the nations of East Asia are no longer in the status of Anglo-Saxon colonies. The policy of Britain and America has always been characterized by closed door, monopoly, and exploitation. Wherever their policy penetrated it entailed an economic war. They have publicly outlawed war and earnestly pledged not to resort to war as an instrument of national policy. Nevertheless, they have attempted to bring other nations into submission by openly waging economic wars. The order of freezing of assets imposed on Japan may be cited as one of the glaring examples.

"Turning to Europe, we see there too an instructive spectacle. It is the Axis Powers who enjoy today the position of the advocate of the cause of those smaller states which have been mercilessly treated by Britain and America. Curiously enough, the latter now advocating the hegemony of great Powers, viz., Britain, America, and the Soviets seem to have cast to winds the interests of the smaller nations, for whose defense ostensibly they provoked the present war.

"It is beyond dispute that Japan's consistent policy toward East Asia is aimed at emancipation and construction as contrasted with the policy of destruction and exploitation which the Anglo-Saxon Powers relentlessly pursued in the past. This policy of Japan is of a great significance to all peoples and nations—especially it has a profound bearing upon the future of the peoples of East Asia.

"I am convinced that the whole world will readily understand and appreciate this policy and that even our enemies will come to understand and admit the justice of our cause. In this sense, we must carry out this great policy and fight this war out. There lies the only way for Japan to live as a great world Power. We are in fact, pursuing vigorously such a fair and just policy in order to construct Greater East Asia, and thereby to contribute powerfully toward the peace of the whole world."

Ramirez to Pursue Neutrality Policy

(Continued from Page 4)

serious economic blow to Argentina, a big agricultural country. The country stands fourth among the wheat producing countries of the world. In the production of linseed, it stands second and in the output of linseed oil, it stands first on the list of world producers. Again, it is the fifth biggest livestock farming country in the world. Of its abundant products, the country exports 75 per cent of its wheat harvest, 80 per cent of its linseed yield and practically all of its corn crops. Trade returns for the five years from 1934 to 1938 show that agricultural products accounted for 80 per cent of its total exports. On the other hand, the prices in Argentina kept on its rapid upward trend, as the war assumed graver dimensions. For instance, within the few months following the outbreak of the war, the price of meat showed a 15 per cent advance, and that of cheese rose by 20 per cent. In Cordoba, the price of potato witnessed a 50 per cent rise in the interval. The grave economic difficulty in which Argentina finds herself on account of the advance of commodity prices, the higher cost of living and the sluggishness of trade afforded the United States an opportunity to promote her ambitious design. Through the utilization of her advantageous geographical position and her mighty money power, she tried to throw the Argentine economic world into confusion, with the ultimate object of putting the country under her effective control.

The rivalry between British and American imperialisms and the adverse effects of the war have upset the stability of that country's livelihood, resulting in the precipitation of the recent political change. The Argentine people are eagerly hoping that the new Ramirez Administration will succeed in tiding their country over the crisis by the resolute pursuit of a policy which would firmly exclude all foreign intervention. It is our ardent desire also that, under the able leadership of the new Ramirez Government, Argentina will free herself entirely from Anglo-American intervention, tide over its economic difficulties, and maintain and pursue unflinchingly its policy of neutrality. We ardently hope so because we are sincerely solicitous of the peace, prosperity and the sound development of a country with whom our country has been in friendly intercourse for many years. By shaping their course in this way, the leaders of the new Administration will really be working for a hopeful and secured international position for their own country.

ENVOY TSAI CALLS ON TOJO

Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence Friday morning and expressed the gratitude of the Chinese people for Prime Minister Tojo's declaration at the Diet stating that Nippon is ready to revise various treaties with the National Government in order to facilitate still closer cooperation between the two nations.

Later, Ambassador Tsai told the press that Prime Minister Tojo's declaration greatly encouraged the people of China who are striving to attain their ideal of establishing an independent state. It will, at the same time, greatly accelerate cooperation between the two nations, Ambassador Tsai added.

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SUMMER PRO-SEASON STARTS IN TWO CITIES

Local Kyojin Team Expected To Capture Championship Again This Year

The official summer season of the Nippon Professional Baseball League will get under way today with twin-bills in the Korakuen stadium, Tokyo, and the Koshien stadium, near Osaka.

In the Korakuen stadium, the Tokyo Kyojins will open against the Yamato nine, while Nagoya meets Asahi in the night-cap. The Koshien openers are Hankyu vs. Nagoya. The first tilts are scheduled for 1 p.m.

With the resumption of the pennant race, interest of ball fans will be focused on the play of the local Kyojins. Driving for their sixth straight championship, this mighty outfit shows little signs of collapsing. At bat and on the field the local nine has shown little weakness and again is favored to finish the three months grind at the top.

At any rate they are off to a running start and are at the head of the standings, a full game ahead of their nearest rival, Asahi.

Standings

	Games	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Kyojin	28	17	9	2	.654
Asahi	28	17	11	0	.607
Nagoya	28	15	11	2	.577
Hanshin	28	15	12	1	.556
Yamato	28	12	15	1	.444
Nankai	28	12	15	1	.444
Hankyu	28	11	17	0	.393
Seitetsu	28	8	17	3	.320

The schedule for the month follows:

Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo

June 18—Kyojin vs. Yamato and Nagoya vs. Asahi.
" 20—Nagoya vs. Yamato and Kyojin vs. Asahi.
" 22—Asahi vs. Yamato and Kyojin vs. Nagoya.
" 23—Yamato vs. Kyojin and Asahi vs. Nagoya.
" 26—Nankai vs. Nagoya and Kyojin vs. Seitetsu.
" 27—Nankai vs. Seitetsu and Nagoya vs. Kyojin.
" 29—Seitetsu vs. Nagoya and Kyojin vs. Nankai.

Koshien Stadium, Near Osaka

June 19—Hankyu vs. Seitetsu and Hanshin vs. Nankai.
" 20—Seitetsu vs. Nankai and Hankyu vs. Hanshin.
" 22—Hankyu vs. Nankai and Seitetsu vs. Hanshin.
" 23—Nankai vs. Hanshin and Seitetsu vs. Hankyu.
" 26—Hankyu vs. Yamato and Hanshin vs. Asahi.
" 27—Yamato vs. Asahi and Hanshin vs. Hankyu.
" 29—Hanshin vs. Yamato and Hankyu vs. Asahi.

To Combat Unemployment

MADRID.—In order to combat unemployment the Spanish Ministry of Labor has decreed the carrying out of emergency work, the cost of which will amount to almost 1,000,000 pesetas. This work will consist mainly in building roads in various provinces as well as dwelling houses and public buildings in Madrid and elsewhere, notably in the provinces of Albacete, Malaga and Valencia.

Bread Rations in Bulgaria

SOFIA.—Refuting reports to the contrary spread by Cairo radio, competent quarters in Sofia declare that bread rations in Bulgaria will remain unchanged at 250 grams per person per day and 650 zero grams for laborers.

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KWANGTUNG WILL RAISE IRRIGATION SYSTEM FUND

Provincial Government to Float 100,000,000-Yuan Loan for Construction Expenses

Domei

NANKING, June 18.—With the object of raising funds for the construction of an irrigation system in Kwangtung Province, necessary for increasing agricultural production, the National Government decided to permit the Government of Kwangtung Province to float a 100,000,000-yuan loan with the Central Reserve Bank of China as underwriter, it was learned here today.

The National Government also approved an agreement concluded between the Kwangtung Provincial Government and the Central Reserve Bank of China for a loan to the limit of 100,000,000 yuan to be used by the provincial government for purchases of local rice and other cereals, it was also learned.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1943

Asia's Manifest Will

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's Diet speech of Thursday was a virtual clarion call to announce that the reconstruction of Asia has now arrived at a new stage—a new stage where the manifest will of a billion Asiatic people has become articulate by translating itself into a positive joint enterprise. The will has always been manifest to those whose historical perspective has not been blurred by Anglo-Saxon astigmatism. But, to express it in just so many words, the man and the occasion made the pronunciamiento singularly fitting.

With the countless millions of people in many parts of Asia, it had long been their misfortune, until the outbreak of the war, to grope within the narrow confines of stifling tethers and under the yoke of one oppressor after another. Or, notably in the case of China, the people had long suffered untold miseries on account of the crafty tactics of "divide and rule" which was extensively practised by Anglo-Saxon Powers as a means of ruthless exploitation. Under these circumstances, their will to life, hope and happiness had but to be inarticulate, though grim and unquenchable.

On the other hand, Japan, too, though herself embodying the inexorable will of Asia within her spiritual heritage, had found herself, as Mr. Shigemitsu pointed out in his Thursday speech, seriously hindered from realizing the fruition of that will on a scale greater than her national domain.

What outsider could fathom the profundity of relief among these unfortunate people when the mighty sweep of the Japanese Forces cut asunder the age-long tethers of Anglo-Saxon oppression—here, there and everywhere in Greater East Asia—and freed them from their long subjugation to gain new vistas of hope? In spite of the willful blindness of the Anglo-Saxon world to the true potency of this hope, the gospel of new life promptly began to stir every ruddy drop of blood in the heart of a billion Asiatic people. And, within a year and a half since the war's outbreak, the cavalcade of reconstruction is already well under way with the combined energy of this great host.

In gaining its momentum, the cavalcade lost no time by groping. There was already a well paved road—a road which Mr. Shigemitsu characterized in his speech as "quite old and yet very new"—a road which Japan has long been building by her insistence, against all odds, and to quote from Mr. Shigemitsu's speech, "on equality and reciprocity"—a road which is richly bordered by such concrete landmarks as Japan's repeated demands for a system of freer exchange of goods and services on equal terms among all nations, for a common upper limit to armament, for international arrangements of non-aggression and non-menace and other measures of fair and just dealing.

In this happy cavalcade, no small nation is to suffer from any disadvantage because of its size, as witness Japan's actual relations with Thailand, and Japan's definite pledge to the Philippines and Burma regarding their imminent independence, and Japan's proposal of a sweeping revision of her treaties with China to enhance the latter's sovereign standing.

One salient phase of the new stage in the reconstruction of Asia is the organic nature of its international solidarity. Japan has not only gained the high respect of the people of Asia by staking her national existence in a daring challenge to the Anglo-Saxon cohorts but has also earned their profound trust by carrying on the war with an unbroken series of victories in all major engagements.

The respect and the trust thus established have now become the warp and woof in the fabric of the new solidarity of Asia which Mr. Shigemitsu devoted much of his speech to describe. A strong layer of reinforcement is now being added to Japan's wartime political and economic structure at home by the untiring efforts of the people in all walks of life. In this light, the people of Greater East Asia have been quick to see the true significance of the work of the Imperial Diet which has just concluded its three-day session. To them, the manner in which Japan as a nation continues to fulfil the exacting requirements of Asia's war of emancipation is an epitome of valor and precision. To them, Japan has proven herself as the nucleus of their solidarity. To them, Japan's cause has become their cause also. And to them has come the implacable conviction that Japan's rise or fall is to be theirs also.

The organic solidarity thus realized does not require any such high-flown covenants as the Atlantic Charter. Japan does not seek the trust of fellow Asiatic nations by mere profession of goodwill. In the words of Mr. Shigemitsu's Diet speech, the spirit of neighborliness and co-operation has always been Japan's true and fundamental tenet since the beginning of her nationhood. It needs no advance explanation when Japan wishes to extend it anywhere on the earth.

No charter, however virtuously phrased, can claim virtue by mere promise or profession. The touchstone must always be the actual deed of the charter-maker. Japan claims virtue only when her virtuous deeds emanate from her manifest will, the vindication of which bears the stamp of historical validity. She does not seek to induce others to follow her. She merely welcomes emulation—and in Mr. Shigemitsu's words—"by friends and foes alike". And the new stage of reconstruction at which the people of Asia have now arrived is distinctly marked with such emulation by a great and fast growing majority of its billion native inhabitants. It is this manifest will shared by all the Asiatic peoples to which Mr. Shigemitsu gave voice when he addressed the Imperial Diet on Thursday.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

With the truth of our expression we grow in truth. The truth of art is in the disinterested joy of creation, which is fatally injured when betrayed into a purpose alien to itself. All the great civilizations that have become extinct must have come to their end through some constant wrong expression of humanity; through slavery imposed upon fellow-beings; through parasitism on a gigantic scale bred by wealth, by man's clinging reliance on material resources; through a scoffing spirit of scepticism robbing us of our means of sustenance in the path of truth.

A Year Ago Today

June 19, 1942

Japanese Forces in Yuantunhu, Kwangtung, have launched a crushing counter-attack against 2,000 enemy troops, which attempted to raid the stronghold. Several hundred marauders approached to within four kilometers southeast of the Japanese encampment but were immediately repulsed and retreated, leaving many dead upon the battlefield.

* * *

Conditions in India are going from bad to worse due to the preparations to launch a new anti-British movement, the severe food famine in the country, the short supply of the necessities of life, and the spread of the anti-British riots.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty plantations and factories in eastern Sumatra have been put into working order by native and Japanese laborers and 300,000 employees are again producing rubber, tobacco, tea and palm oil.

* * *

The total of unemployed in the United States still numbers over three million to whom must be added several more millions of people employed only on part-time jobs. The adaptation of United States business life to the requirements of the war industries is encountering serious difficulties while at the same time the danger of a monetary inflation is rising constantly.

* * *

The surprise visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington is interpreted as a sign of miserable plight, in which the anti-Axis nations find themselves as a result of the repeated defeats on their part. The visit is also interpreted as suggesting the shifting of the leadership of the United Nations in the execution of the war from London to Washington.

* * *

The United States is reported to be suffering from a shortage of farm hands, which, it is feared, will affect the reaping and gathering of the next harvest. This shortage is said to be of the first magnitude.

1945 TRADE PROGRAM OUTLINED FOR JAPAN AND ASIATIC STATES

Export and Import Total of ¥11,000,000,000 Suggested as Goal in Empire's Commercial Transactions

By TEIZO INOUE
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

Part III

I shall now go on to formulate a statistical trade plan for Japan. Needless to say, productive, unified and planned economic interchange must be striven for. With that in mind, I have based my plan on the following considerations:

1. I have limited the trade field in Greater East Asia to ten regions, Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Hongkong, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, the East Indies, Malai and Burma, thinking this the most appropriate scope at the present stage of the war situation. In other words, Manchoukuo and the other eight will be Japan's trade connections.

2. Consideration has been given to industrial planning. For instance, if the industrial planning calls for the assignment of, say, heavy and chemical industries to Japan, mining and agriculture to Manchoukuo, mining and industries to China, agriculture and mining to French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, the East Indies, Malai and Burma, it will, to a great extent, decide the mode of interchange.

3. Materials demand-supply regulation planning has been taken into account. Vital resources like iron, steel, light metals, coal, oil, rubber, lumber, foodstuffs, fibrous materials, etc. should be placed under a co-ordinated demand-supply adjustment plan, and this, too, will have an important bearing on the way of interchange.

4. The plan is based on trade relations as I assume them to be. For instance, Japan would import raw materials for heavy and chemical industries from Manchoukuo, China and the south, and export finished goods.

Discard Commercialism

5. Past trade figures have been used as a guide. Of course, commercialism of the past should be discarded in favor of productive interchange. Nevertheless, during the transitory period of industrial planning, the trends of development in various regions in the past should be consulted.

6. Exports and imports have been equalized. It is expected that, in the circulation of Yen funds in Greater East Asia, Japan's account (including receipts from sources other than trade) will be on the receiving end. However, having excluded regions outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere from the present study, and considering the nature of the interchange to take place, I have seen fit to equalize exports and imports as I would draw up a budget.

7. My plan is for 1945. I fully realize that I should either devise separate plans for 1943, 1944, 1945, and so on, or make a five-year trade plan with flexibility and resiliency to meet contingencies, but that would be too onerous a task.

8. I have set ¥11,000,000,000, equally distributed between exports and imports, as the total value of Japan's trade with the Co-Prosperity Sphere for 1945. Again, I realize that I should work out separate figures for exports and imports, identify them with commodities, quantities, countries, add them up and so on, but that is hardly possible.

Here, then, are the figures of my trade plan for Japan for 1945:

Countries	Exports	Ratio	Imports	Ratio
	(In one million yen)			
Manchuokou (including Kwangtung L.T.)	2.200	40%	1.540	28%
China	1.100	20	990	18
Hongkong	110	2	55	1
F.I.C.	330	6	440	8
Thailand	385	7	385	7
Philippines	330	6	495	9
East Indies	495	9	660	12
Malai	220	4	495	9
Burma	330	6	440	8
Total	5.500	100	5 500	100

Figures Explained

Now to explain these figures. Japan's foreign trade (including that of Chosen, Taiwan and the South Seas territories) in 1939 amounted to ¥3,900,000,000 in exports and ¥3,100,000,000 in imports in round figures, totaling ¥7,000,000,000. Using the 1928 trade index as the base, the 1939 figures amount to 154.2 in exports and 125.3 in imports, averaging 140. Taking into consideration (1) the solidifying of Japan's leadership in Greater East Asia as a factor in the promotion of her trade, (2) the progress of the six-year (1939-1945) industrial plan, the continuance of the wartime economic situation and price rise as the causes for the decline in her trade and (3) the impediments to trade created by military operations, the ¥11,000,000,000 for 1945, an increase of 60 per cent over 1939, can be regarded as an appropriate estimate and not a hypothetical or slipshod one.

The value of world trade was, in 1929, ¥49,100,000,000 in exports and ¥53,000,000,000 in imports, totaling ¥102,100,000,000; in 1937, ¥64,500,000,000 in exports and ¥68,300,000,000, totaling ¥132,800,000,000; in 1938, ¥59,200,000,000 in exports and ¥63,100,000,000 in imports, totaling ¥122,300,000,000. In recent years, the value of world trade seems to have been between ¥120,000,000,000 and ¥130,000,000,000. With the shift from free to planned trade, reciprocal trade will supplant triangular trade, and the world trade volume is likely to remain stationary at this level. Assuming, therefore, the total volume of world trade to be ¥125,000,000,000, the proposed figure of ¥11,000,000,000 amounts to 8.8 per cent. Japan's share of world trade was, in 1929, 4.4 per cent and 4.1 per cent in exports and imports, respectively; in 1937, 6.2 per cent and 4.2 per cent; in 1938, 5.6 per cent and 3.3 per cent—averaging 5.4 per cent and 4.5 per cent in exports and imports, respectively, or a total average of 5 per cent. If this average goes up to 8.8 per cent in 1945 (an increase of less than 4 per cent), it will be nothing extraordinary.

Asia's Trade Figures Bared

The aggregate exports and imports of the ten regions in Greater East Asia in 1939 were ¥18,000,000,000 and ¥10,400,000,000, respectively, totaling ¥21,200,000,000. Japan's total trade was ¥3,900,000,000 and ¥3,100,000,000, respectively, representing ratios of 36.4 per cent and 30 per cent or an average ratio of 33.2 per cent to Greater East Asia's. Supposing the aggregate value of trade in the ten regions in Greater East Asia in 1945 to be ¥28,000,000,000 (an increase of about 30 per cent over 1939), it will amount to about one-fifth or one-fourth of the aggregate world trade volume. The figure of ¥11,000,000,000 I have proposed for Japan shows a ratio of 39.3 per cent to the ¥28,000,000,000, which ratio is an increase of 6 per cent over the 33.2 per cent in 1939. The increase is not a haphazard guess.

The plan I have drawn up, as has been said above, takes into account all such factors as industrial planning, materials demand-supply regulation planning and probable trade relations. It covers only the ten regions in Greater East Asia and completely does away with dependence on third countries, to say nothing of America and Britain. Conceived in a spirit of mutual help and mutual well-being, the plan is literally an epochal one. Trade among Japan, Manchoukuo and China with Japan as the axis will soar sky-high as a matter of course. Next, Japan-East Indies interchange will gain in importance. Trade with French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines and Burma will be on a medium standing. Trade with Malai and Hongkong will go down, now that intermediate and triangular trade is dispensed with.

What Can Japan Sell?

What will be the staple commodities to be exported from Japan? Obviously, chemicals and products of heavy industries, such as machinery, vehicles, ironware, etc., which will be shipped mainly to Manchoukuo and China. Light industry products such as silk and silk textiles, hosiery and other fibrous products will go to the whole area of Greater East Asia, especially to the south. Canned goods, foodstuffs, porcelainware, paper, sundries, etc. will be distributed throughout the area.

As for vital imports, ores and metals will rank first. Iron and coal will be imported from Manchoukuo and China; copper, lead, tin, zinc, alminium, etc. from the south; oil will come from the East Indies and Burma; rubber from Malai and the East Indies; lumber from Thailand and Burma; raw cotton from China and Burma; wool from China; salt, grease, leather, hemp, rice, wheat, beans, bean-cake, corns, sugar and other agricultural foodstuffs from Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, etc.

Far be it from me to claim that my plan is infallible. But similar plans should be formulated for Manchoukuo, China, Hongkong, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, the East Indies, Malai and Burma. Only by a consolidation of these plans can a unified trade program for Greater East Asia be built up. The drafting of a concrete plan is onerous enough; its operation even more so. With the War of Greater East Asia progressing in our favor, the Co-Prosperity Sphere is undergoing a steady growth. It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that traders and those engaged in trade will devote themselves wholeheartedly toward the perfection and putting into practice of a program for interchange in Greater East Asia.

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Man findeth the fulness of life
Through Truth,
Through stern self-ruling,
Through drilling his mind and his
soul—
Aye, and his body also—
To the vision of that which Is:

Those who seek after God,
Freed from self-serving,
Know deep in their own true being
The Light aflame,
The Spirit, pure and divine,

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Last Days of Hirata

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

It was certainly not an amusing picnic—that long journey on which the 65-year-old Hirata, accompanied by Mrs. Hirata in her 50th year and one male servant, set out in early January of 1841. "To publish no more books" was to him the same as the abandoning of his earthly job. In north Dewa at this time it would be twice as cold as in Yedo, and he bethought himself to tarry a few months at Niragawa, a village in Shimotsuke province, which was a "branch" territory belonging to Lord Satake, till warmer season returned.

The village was celebrating the gay Setsubun festival (February 4) with its time-honored "bean-throwing" ceremony. Hirata sympathized with the poor ogres who, pelted with a thousand hard beans, scattered pell-mell before a revengeful human mob, and apostrophized them in a poem.

"Do I look like one of you—ye misliked ogress of Setsubun—that men of Yedo should treat me as if I were one, chasing me out of their land in this rude miserable way?"

Back Home

Early in April when the cherry was in bloom, he and his little party set out northward, reaching Kubota on April 22. He was given a good welcome home by all the town, samurai and plebeian, who at the time did not know the circumstances under which he returned. For days he was entertained at the homes of friends and kinsmen. The official reception of him, however, was appropriately enough very cold. For a daimyo to treat well a retainer under the shadow of Shogunal displeasure was out of the question. The revenue of 100 koku was of course not forthcoming. He was only a gilded prisoner in his own home province, out of office, out of revenue. So he had to sponge on a generous friend who out of his income gave him enough provisions for his maintenance. "I must live another 30 years to repay this great debt of honor," Hirata declared.

Stringent as the Bakufu's punishment of Hirata seemed, it was rather lenient, less severe than it might have been. The punishment of crime in those days was given not so much in proportion to the nature of the crime committed as on that mibun or social station occupied by the offender. If Hirata was a ronin instead of 100-koku samurai as Lord Satake had considerately given out, he might have been more summarily dealt with—exiled, imprisoned, even decapitated, as many a loyalist scholar had been after him.

Old Hopes Revive

Gradually, however, Lord Satake's attitude softened. Six months after his return home Hirata was honored with an appointment. The income was very small, but the post was honorable hatamoto, that is, in direct personal attendance of his Lordship, and as such it might be promoted to a higher position in actual emolument at any time.

Some time after this Lord Satake fell ill, and the medicine which Hirata prescibed having proved efficacious, he found further pretext for giving the old man more favorable treatment. A residential estate was given him and thither Hirata and his small household removed. Here his first New Year's Day in Kubota was welcomed with happy augury. New hopes were revived and the old ambition kindled.

So went the spring and autumn came once more, and their second winter in Kubota was drawing near. Meanwhile some letters received from Yedo suggested that he should find some excuse to take a leave of absence and visit Yedo. But Mrs. Hirata, who was only 51 years old but who had never been too robust, found her second winter in Dewa a trifle too hard to bear and took to bed. This being reported to Yedo, the filial Tetsutane wrote back saying he must pay Kubota a visit soon to ask after his parents in person.

Leaving Yedo on July 4, Tetsutane reached Kubota on the 19th only to find his mother already recovered, but he thought father Atsutane rather weakly. As the days passed the old man continued unwell till in September his condition took a sudden turn for the worse. To his chronic complaints of piles and pain on the left elbow he now added intestinal disorders. On September 9th he sat up on his bed, with the help of his attendants, and with some difficulty wrote a poem.

"Not one of the things I wished to render to the Kami I have been able to accomplish ere it seems my time is done and I have to quit this earthly scene—alas!"

Two days later, September 11, 1843 Hirata Atsutane breathed his last in his 67th year.

(End)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Canned Salmons

To the Editor:

Your readers may be interested in knowing, in connection with the item appearing in Wednesday morning's Stranger Than Fiction, that Japan exported 2,000,000 cases of salmons to Britain in 1938, while the United States exported only 700,000 cases. Canada was third but lagged far behind with only 370,000 cases. The significant thing about this at the present time, naturally, is that Britain's loss of 2,000,000 cases of salmons annually, when it is in dire need of food must come as a hard blow.

T. H.

June 17.

Spearhead of Imperialism

To the Editor:

One of the most effective tools of British imperialism and exploitation in Asia and its adjacent islands was not its army, and still less the British navy. India was conquered not by English soldiers, but by ruthless adventurers, who bought Indians for the British army. But best work was done by the London Missionary Society.

Let us first have a look at Tahiti, and try to strip the story usually told about the work of British missionaries there of all unction, lies, and bunk, even as these missionaries used to tear the skin from the shrinking bodies of their wretched victims—to punish them for being newly tattooed. For tattooing was displeasing to these pious English missionaries, although it served a very valuable purpose in the Pacific Islands, being the initiation into manhood. At present a tatooed native is no longer to be found in Tahiti. Glory be to the God of England, to the power of the gospel of the trading missionaries, and to the stinging whip of the British imperialists.

This kind of missionary still exists, and he still works among the so-called "unfortunate heathen." He forgets to tell us that it is he and his brethren who have made those "heathen" unfortunate, unhappy, and wretched. He still likes to have one hand in the pockets of those who are willing to support foreign missions, and with the other hand he is still engaged in giving the unfortunate heathen the particular brand of medicine which he thinks is "good" for him. Wherever the Britisher went, he brought with him the curse of his trade, his greed, his craving for world empire, under the guise of religion.

The first company of British missionaries sailed down the Thames on the morning of a beautiful day in August, 1796. It was the beginning of the enterprise, fateful and terrible, that was to bring unhappiness and destruction to countless natives of the South Sea Islands. Arriving at Tahiti one Sunday, these wretched fanatics immediately proceeded to make themselves disgusting to the kindhearted natives who swam out or came in their canoes to give them welcome and to barter food.

They established themselves on some part of the coast of a territory they intended to subdue, where they knew there was a powerful and ambitious chieftain. By every crafty means they endeavored to ally themselves with this man. In Samoa they were immediately successful, but their inherent vulgarity and lack of tact and even of common decency was sometimes such that there ensued years of mutual antagonism. At Tahiti they succeeded in their design by playing on the native's superstition, and by making him believe that he was not successful in war owing to the impotency of his gods, and that he would have a much better chance under the god of the missionaries.

At the same time trade got its chance. Missions are "big business," although they may start small. The missionaries supplied fire-arms and gunpowder, and the unfortunate natives would be literally slaughtered and massacred into submission.

By the time Christianity was established, the chief who had first been "converted" was firmly enthroned by the missionaries as paramount chief or king of the whole of the island, quite irrespective of his title to that office, or of the legitimate claims of others. This was his reward; this was a visible token of the power of the new religion and of the English who brought it, and thus was the Kingdom of God and of the British established on that particular piece of earth. And in this way things continued till the whole of Tahiti was subdued, without a single blow being struck by the English army or navy.

Up till the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War the same process was going on in Dutch New Guinea. Missionaries forced themselves upon the people, tried to rule them under the guise of converting them. They regulated their life, their customs, and even their thought, at the point of a gun. Dutch newspapers in the former Netherlands Indies, about four years ago, give the most terrible descriptions of the results of the work of the missionaries, without, however, anything being done against it by the authorities.

J. W. VAN DIENST

June 17.

RAMIREZ TO PURSUE NEUTRALITY POLICY

Anglo-U.S. Rivalry Bitter in Argentina

By Our Staff Commentator

The Imperial Government has recognized the new Argentine Government under General Pedro Ramirez. The recent political change in Argentina was concerned solely with domestic reform; it had nothing whatever to do with the foreign policy of that country. Indeed, as President Ramirez has openly assured the world, his new Government has no intention of revising its policy of neutrality. In such circumstances, it is only natural that Japan should try to continue in friendly relationship with Argentina. The Imperial Government, therefore, acted very properly, especially in view of the traditional friendship subsisting between the two countries, in according formal recognition to the new Ramirez Administration.

We have always regarded with deep regret the fact that the Latin-American countries, with the sole exception of Argentina, have plunged themselves into the turmoil of war on the anti-Axis side. It is, however, more with pity than with enmity that we regard these countries, for they are so circumstanced, geographically and economically, that they have to live under the control of the United States. That is to say, they are not in a position to shape their respective courses, free from outside influences. In their relation to the United States, their position is no higher than that of semi-colonies, as everybody will readily admit. Argentina offers a refreshing contrast to these helpless countries. She has so far shown herself worthy of her position as a big Latin-American country by her courageous pursuit of the policy of neutrality. Her attitude has naturally brought down upon herself the displeasure of the United States, who has often exerted pressure upon her. For instance, in his speech on October 9, 1942, Sumner Welles, the U.S. Undersecretary of State, denounced the foreign policies of Argentina and Chile as being contrary to the decisions reached at the Pan-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro and demanded that these two countries broke off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. To this demand, Chile subsequently yielded, but Argentina has held unswervingly to her fixed course.

Position Difficult

Argentina's peculiar relationships with Britain and the United States nevertheless render her position in the present war particularly difficult. In point of economic development, the country is unrivalled among the Latin-American countries, but its economy is dependent entirely on British and American capitals. Its exports are completely under Anglo-American capitalistic control. Anglo-American rivalry for dominance in the Argentine market has been a notorious fact for many years. British capital controls 75 per cent of the entire railway network, natural resources and the industrial section in Argentina, while American capital has in its grips the meat refrigeration factories and public enterprises in that country. In 1913, that is, immediately before the outbreak of the first World War, America's investments in Argentina amounted only to $40,000,000 against British investments aggregating $1,788,000,000, but, in the postwar days, American capital made such a remarkable headway that, in 1930, American investments rose to $855,000,000 against British investments totalling $2,200,000,000 with the result that Britain's dominant position grew less and less secure.

This Anglo-American rivalry has become more intensified with the progress of the European war. The United States, who is bent on snatching hegemony over the world from British hands by turning the present war to account, is endeavoring to drive British influence from Argentina, as from many other parts of the world. And it was not by economic means only that she attempted to attain this end; she went the length of resorting to the crafty tactics of causing political estrangement between Britain and Argentina. It may be mentioned in this connection that, immediately after the outbreak of the European war, American statesmen declared their support of the Argentine demand for the retrocession from Britain of the Falkland islands, of which Argentina was deprived 107 years ago—the group of islands where Britain has a naval base at present. On the establishment of the Committee for the Recovery of the Falkland Islands in Argentina, the United States indulged in maneuvers, both overt and covert, in an attempt to aggravate Anglo-Argentine relations. Britain, on her part, retaliated by putting obstacles in the way of trade negotiations between the United States and Argentina, finally causing the failure of the parleys.

The European war has dealt a

(Continued on Page 3)

The War Will Put an End To Anglo-American Imperialism

Nippon Times Evening

Fight for Oppressed Asia's Rights, For Her Freedom and Light!

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SUBHAS C. BOSE IN TOKYO

In News Spotlight

Noguchi Urges India to Discard Hindu Individualism and Unite

The 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet has paved the way for the establishment of independent governments for Burma and the Philippines. The resolution adopted at the plenary session of the House of Representatives to carry on the struggle until the enemy is completely shattered is a clarion call of liberation to all the peoples of East Asia who have suffered under the tyranny of America and Britain. At such a momentous time, what are the thoughts of the 370,000,000 people of India, whose long history of oppression under British rule has been stained with bloodshed?

Yonejiro Noguchi declared that now is the time for the Indians to rise, when interviewed at his home by the Asahi yesterday.

"When I consider that Japan has been greatly influenced from olden times by the civilization of India," said Mr. Noguchi, "such as by the importation of Buddhism and other things, I cannot but earnestly pray that the Indians will now resolutely rise. Japan should give her utmost assistance to the Indians in their effort for independence.

"As Nehru has said, the brilliant victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese war was greatly instrumental in stirring the Indian people to advance toward their dream of independence. Therefore, Japan's wonderful achievements in the current war must have roused the Indians still more. The marvelous results of construction work in Burma pushing onward toward independence, and the prevalence of the identical situation in the Philippines must have served to implant friendly feelings toward Japan's efforts among the intellectual classes in India. A firm determination must be burning in their hearts.

"Why does not India rise? Why does not the Indian struggle for independence, with its long history, bear fruit? It seems to me that the chief cause lies in the individualistic principles that have become deeply embedded in the people of India. Historically, the individualistic tendencies of the Hindu religion is borne out by the fact that at the time Mohammedanism overran India, although the group religion of Buddhism was completely destroyed, no inroads were made on Hinduism.

"In Mahatma Gandhi's statement 'India's independence cannot be realized without the support of the Mohammedans' I can perceive that he meant that the Hindus must discard their individualistic principles. My admiration for Gandhi is great when I think that he is holding down Britain in an armless struggle by the strength of his principles alone.

"The people of India should comprehend in its full import the encouragement given them by Prime Minister Tojo at the present Diet session. The Indians should throw away all traces of individualism and rouse themselves to cooperate for the glorious liberation of the whole of Asia."

Press Comments

Saturday, June 19
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Greater E. Asia Manifesto
ASAHI—Glorious Air Results

Greater East Asia Manifesto

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The German-Soviet front remains none the less one of the vital centers of the World War although it is at present presenting an aspect akin to the calm before a storm. At the same time the activities of the anti-Axis forces following the end of the Tunisian campaign have naturally been watched by all with interest. It is difficult to predict how the Mediterranean situation would develop. It is this difficulty of prediction that the anti-Axis camp is utilizing to carry on its nerve warfare on the European Continent.

Immediately following the Tunisian campaign the anti-Axis propaganda machinery merely emphasized in a vague manner its preparations for a counter-offensive in real earnest, but with the lapse of time it has become more and more definite in its assertions, such as that it could form a front anywhere on the continent, in an endeavor to influence the peoples of the occupied areas. Despite the fact that the taking of Pantelleria was an extremely local affair, it boasted of the fact that it was accomplished by means of aircraft, which it exaggerated to mean that it can effect a large-scale offensive on the continent also by means of aircraft.

What stands revealed through all such ridiculous nerve warfare being waged by the anti-Axis camp is its utter lack of constructive effort.

To be sure, the United States and Britain have advertised their post-war plans but it is a well-known fact that they have made not one step toward their actual realization. They have secured a foothold in North Africa for making such an initial step but to date they have made no such move. This is because they had gone to war on conflicting war aims and they cannot yet agree as to the nature of their constructive work.

In striking contrast to the anti-Axis situation, the Greater East Asia declaration made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the Diet is thoroughly constructive and enjoys the full approval of all the other members of the Axis. The declaration demonstrates that some of the war aims of the Axis are about to be actually realized. Especially, the independence of Burma and the Philippines is a direct promise of the achievement of the Axis war aims. It is of epochal significance that their independence is to be realized in the very midst of the World War.

The United States had given the Philippines its promise of independence but for the fulfilment of its public promise it imposed various test conditions on the Filipinos. There were various interesting traps concealed in these test conditions but the Filipinos, all oblivious to them, were intent on passing these tests. The promise of the United States was in a public garb but really was a private promise which could be twisted to mean anything it desired. Now the Filipinos have secured a genuine public promise on which they may stand as on a rock. The epochal significance of this promise lies in the fact that it is essentially different from the sort of promise given by the United States. It is earnestly hoped that the people of the Philippines will thoroughly take cognizance of this significance.

Glorious Air Results

ASAHI—The Imperial Navy Air Force, which inflicted heavy damage on the enemy already twice over Russell Island west of Guadalcanal recently, carried out on June 16 an attack on Guadalcanal in a large-scale formation of fighters and bombers. In this action it succeeded in dealing a painful blow both to the enemy air force and transport fleet. The might of the Combined Fleet under its new commander has been demonstrated in these fresh results. The confidence of the peo-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rooseveltian Endeavors to Curry Favor Of Premier Stalin End in Flat Rebuff

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, June 17.—The United States' machinations to curry the favor of the Soviet Union through the dispatch of President Roosevelt's special envoy, Elmer Davies, are reported to have ended in complete failure.

Ever since Davies' return to Washington with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin's reply to the President's personal letter, various presumptions have been made as to how far Davies succeeded in fulfilling his mission, but according to a certain neutral diplomat who is intimate with the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey Sergei Vinogradov and also information emanating from highest Turkish quarters, Roosevelt's attempts are said to have been frustrated by the following reasons:

1. Roosevelt's proposal of calling a "Big Three" meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin was flatly refused by Stalin as entirely useless unless the formation of the second front is realized.

2. With regard to the problems revolving around the Polish refugee regime, Stalin replied that if the same refugee regime guarantees not to demand White Russia, Ruthenia and certain portions of Ukraine, he would support the same refugee regime.

3. Questioned as to Soviet opinions on the cooperation of various anti-Axis nations after the war, Premier Stalin is said to have refused to clarify his views, insisting that "such a problem cannot be discussed in detail unless the second front is being formed in Europe."

KALIBAPI HOLDS NATIONAL MEET

Committee Appointed To Prepare for P. I. Independence

Domei

MANILA, June 18.—As the 18,000,000 Filipinos throughout the Islands rejoiced in anticipation of independence by the end of this year, as promised by Prime Minister Tojo, the Kalibapi at 9 a.m. today, held its significant first all-Philippines meeting at the Metropolitan Theater during which a five-man committee to select members of the Independence Preparation Committee was appointed.

The meeting was attended by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission and concurrently President of the Kalibapi, Director-General Benignos Aquino, provincial governors, mayors and members of the Kalibapi totaling approximately 1,000.

Chairman Vargas, in his capacity as the President of the Kalibapi, declared that the Philippines is determined to "collaborate with Nippon actively, unreservedly and spontaneously for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the establishment of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

He expressed gratitude for Prime Minister Tojo's declaration in the Imperial Diet that the Philippines will be freed within this year.

Before the adjournment of the meeting, the following three-point resolution was unanimously approved:

1. "We pledge cooperation with Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines.

2. "We express appreciation to the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration for his interest in the welfare of the Filipinos and pledge full cooperation with him in his efforts to help the Filipinos acquire independence.

3. "We pledge wholehearted cooperation with the Executive Commission of the Philippines."

At the meeting, a committee consisting of five members representing the Executive Commission of the Philippines, the Kalibapi and provincial governors was appointed to select members of the independence preparation committee.

Tokyo Citizens Present Fighter Planes to Army

A presentation ceremony for 17 fighter planes and 12 barrage balloons donated by Tokyo citizens to the Army, took place Thursday afternoon at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan.

At the function, Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto represented 7,000,000 Tokyo citizens and Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo of the Army Aviation Headquarters christened the planes and balloons as proxy of the War Minister.

It is recalled that a presentation ceremony for warplanes to the Navy was held on June 5.

More Landing Boats for U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—President Roosevelt signed tonight a bill increasing naval auxiliary ships to 1,000,000 tons which had recently been approved by both Houses of the Congress, according to reports from Washington. This bill is said to aim at mass production of landing boats.

Germans Sink 5 Ships In Raid on Astrakhan

Domei

BERLIN, June 18.—The Luftwaffe sank five cargo ships during a raid on Astrakhan Port, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today. It was also reported that German bombers blasted Soviet war industry plants on the lower stream of the Volga, causing considerable damage.

Diet Session Brought to Close— Full Approval Given to All Bills

His Majesty Is Pleased to Receive In Audience All State Ministers, Diet Members, Government Officials

The mission of the historic 82nd Extraordinary Imperial Diet having ended yesterday with complete approval of all bills vital to the execution of the War of Greater East Asia as submitted by the Government, the closing ceremony was formally held in the House of Peers at 10:50 a.m. today, following which, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience at the Imperial Palace all Ministers of State; President, Vice-President and all members of the House of Peers; Speaker, Vice-Speaker and all members of the House of Representatives; Government Commissioners; Vice-Ministers of all Departments; Secretaries of the Prime Minister and other State Ministers and other high officials of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives.

At 11 a.m. Prime Minister Hideki Tojo reverently read the Imperial Rescript, ordering the 82nd Extraordinary Imperial Diet to conclude its activities, which he received from Chief Cabinet Secretary Naoki Hoshino. Following the reading, the Imperial Rescript was then handed to Vice-President Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, thus bringing the final ceremony to an official close.

Measures Clarified

Through interpellations and Government statements made at the General Meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives Thursday, concrete measures to be adopted by the Government for realization of proposed industrial reorganization and increased food production programs have been clarified, according to political observers here.

Concerning scale of industrial reorganization, observers summing up explanations of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board and Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, said it has been made clear that the total amount required for purchase of industrial equipment by the Government, or funds required as a result of equipment changing hands will reach approximately ¥3,800,000,000. To this amount should be added the amounts required by the Government for subsidies to be paid out to mutual aid and relief funds to be borne by the private entrepreneurs and other Government disbursement. This will bring the grand total to approximately ¥5,600,000,000, which figure serves to show the scale on which industrial reorganization will be pushed, observers added.

Contracts Outside Budget

As the natural outcome, they said, of the fact that proposed industrial reorganization is demanded by necessity of increasing the nation's fighting power, the Government intimated before convocation of the Diet that it was ready to appropriate large sums. However, as it is technically difficult to put expenses in clear figures in a budget before actual disbursements are made, the Government presented these appropriations in form of treasury's contracts outside the budget.

How these large figures embodied in the treasury's contracts outside the budget will actually be disbursed, and to what amount expenses to be borne by the Government in connection with industrial reorganization will reach, have been the focusing point of deliberation of the General Budget Committee. However, it has now been made clear that approximately ¥2,330,000,000 will be required as funds for indemnifying Industrial Equipment Corporation and the People's Welfare Bank for their possible losses. These figures now represented as contracts outside the budget will in future be included in the national budget. These, together with ¥160,000,000 already accounted for in the budget, will aggregate ¥2,400,000,000 which is to be borne by the national treasury.

Regarding the question of how proposed industrial reorganization is to be actually carried out, observers said it has been made clear that the Government depends upon

(Continued on Page 2)

JUGOSLAVIA CABINET AT LONDON RESIGNS

Soviet Disfavor Seen Behind Sudden Move

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 17.—The Jugoslavian refugee government at London, headed by Premier Slobodan Yovanovitch, suddenly resigned en bloc today. According to London reports, the reason for the move is attributed by informed circles to a diplomatic deadlock within the regime.

The policy of the Jugoslavian refugee government toward the Soviet Union has been highly dissatisfactory to Moscow, particularly as War Minister Mihailovich is strongly anti-communistic and since February, the Soviet Government had been demanding the resignation of the War Minister.

Under such circumstances, it is believed that the resignation of the government was due to the pressure brought by anti-Axis nations.

London political circles are also observing that with the resignation of the Cabinet, the diplomatic policy of the refugee Jugoslavian government will be changed, and that the succeeding government will reject the former anti-Soviet attitude and will cooperate with anti-Axis countries.

A new cabinet is expected to be formed during today, but there is no report as to who will head the new regime.

Hamburg Holding Labor Parley

Domei

BERLIN, June 16.—Delegates, representing foreign laborers composed of nationals of 17 different countries, will hold a grand rally in Hamburg tomorrow to manifest their cooperation toward Germany for the establishment of a firm fighting line-up in the European War. They will pledge greater efforts for increased production with the final victory in Europe in view.

U.S. Navy Admits Heavy Damages At Guadalcanal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17—Japanese air forces in a large formation attacked Guadalcanal Island yesterday and inflicted considerable damages there, the United States Navy Department announced today in a formal communique, according to reports from Washington.

Taiwan War Heroes Honored at Meeting

Prayers were offered to the heroic spirits of the Taiwanese and the men of the Takasago tribes who had gloriously died in the current war, at the "War of Greater East Asia and Taiwan Meeting" held yesterday from 6:00 p.m. at the Hibiya Hall. Yesterday marked the 48th anniversary of the inauguration and this was taken as a fitting occasion for honoring the native inhabitants of Taiwan who had volunteered for service to show that they, too, were true sons of Nippon.

Following the observance of national rites, a speech was given by Tooru Kawamura, head of the Taiwan Newspaper Association. Eloquent and graphic accounts of their war experiences were then given by Ro Horei, a member of Taiwan Special Service-to-the-Nation Through Labor Association, and Masayoshi Uyeno, a member of the Takasago Volunteer Corps.

Vows were made to carry on the war until America and Britain are crushed, and latter part of the evening included a program of dance and musical numbers by Taiwanese artists and a showing of a motion picture "48 Years of Training."

INDIAN HERO LED LIFE OF SERVICE

Career of S. C. Bose Comes to Vital Chapter With Visit to Japan

Son of a well-known advocate, Janaki Nath Bose, Subhas Chandra was born in 1897 near Calcutta. In 1916, he was expelled from Presidency College in Calcutta for assaulting an English professor who had insulted some Indian students. After two years, he was allowed to resume his studies. He graduated from Calcutta and Cambridge Universities. While in England, he also passed the Civil Service Examination in 1920 and joined the highest state service (called the Indian Civil Service) in India. He resigned his post in 1921 and joined the Indian National Congress, which was then led by Mahatma Gandhi. As Captain of the volunteers, he took a leading part in the first civil disobedience campaign, started in 1921 in Bengal by the late C. R. Das—which was then taken up all over India.

Between 1921 and 1941, he has been imprisoned eleven times in all.

He played a leading part in the organization of the Swaraj Party in 1923 under the leadership of C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru (the elder Nehru)—which gave a new orientation to the politics of the Congress.

Appointed Chief Executive

He was appointed by the Congress Party as the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation in 1924 and distinguished himself in this capacity as an able administrator. From 1925 onwards, he spent two and a half years in the prisons of Mandalay and other places in Burma. While in Mandalay he was elected a member of the Bengal Legislature. After his release in 1927, he was the President of the Bengal Congress Committee for several years. From 1927 to 1929, he was the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee.

Together with Jawaharlal Nehru, he started the Independence League in 1928 which was responsible for converting the Congress to the idea of complete independence. He took an active part in the Labor Movement and was President of the All India Trade Union Congress from 1929 to 1931. While still in prison he was, in 1930, elected Mayor of Calcutta. While leading a procession on Independence Day in January, 1931, as Mayor of Calcutta, he was attacked and brutally assaulted by British mounted police.

Spent 3 Years in Europe

Owing to serious ill-health caused by repeated imprisonment, he spent three years in Europe from 1933 to 1936—during which he closely studied international affairs and made contacts with many leading statesmen in Europe. On returning to India in 1936, he was again arrested. He was released from prison in 1937 and was elected

(Continued on Page 2)

Foe Blindly Raids Cagliari

Domei

ROME, June 18.—Cagliari, capital of Sardinia, has been the victim of a succession of reckless bombings by anti-Axis air forces. A correspondent of the Tribuna-Idea Nationale, in reporting the results of these blind raids on the city, said:

"Cagliari had a population of 100,000, but due to casualties caused by blind bombings, it was reduced by 6,000 to 7,000. Eighteen churches were completely destroyed. Though a major portion of the city was reduced to ashes, the Municipal Office is undertaking the task of protecting citizens' properties to the last."

British King at Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—King George VI of Britain arrived at Gibraltar today by air from Algiers after completing inspection of the British First and Eighth Armies in North Africa, it is reported from London.

Oumansky in Mexico City

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—Alexander Oumansky, first Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, arrived at Mexico City today, accompanied by ten Embassy staffs, according to reports from Mexico.

Noted Leader of Indian Independence Suddenly Appears in Capital to Hear Prime Minister's Vital Diet Address

FAMED INDIAN leader as he appeared in 1938 when he was chosen President of the All-India Congress Party.

Subhas Chandra Bose, prominent Indian leader in the move for independence from Britain suddenly reached Tokyo in time to personally hear Prime Minister Hideki Tojo express Japan's determination "to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India, Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemies of the Indian people and to enable that nation to attain full independence in the true sense of the word" in the House of Peers on June 16.

It has been revealed that he conferred with Prime Minister Tojo on June 14 and had also met Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu. He has also held various conferences with high military officers.

On June 16, he made his appearance at the Diet building and listened to Prime Minister Tojo deliver his great address on Japan's policies.

Continuing his activities here, Subhas Bose will give an interview to the press at 2 p.m. this afternoon at the Imperial Hotel.

To the 400,000,000 people of India, he is scheduled to broadcast his message in English, Hindustani and Bengali on June 21. He will also deliver a radio address to Germany in German and Hindustani on June 22.

Ohashi Remembers Leader

Former Foreign Vice-Minister Tadaichi Ohashi commented as follows with regard to his old friend Subhas Bose, when interviewed by the Domei at his home in Gifu Prefecture:

"I first met Mr. Bose in June, 1940 when I stopped in India on my way home. A month after, in July, he was seized and thrown into prison by the British authorities. Being a graduate of an English university, he saw through the hypocrisy of the British government and was thoroughly acquainted with the British temperament. He is an ardent patriot burning with unquenchable desire to deliver India from the tyrannical oppression of the British. Recognizing Japan's position and power in East Asia even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Bose placed firm confidence in the ousting of British influence from India through the assistance of Japan's strength.

"He escaped to Germany and from there with the outbreak of the current war, has called to the Indian people through the radio that they must not be forever suppressed under the yoke of British despotism and that they must not lose the chance presented to them. His coming to Japan will bring him closer to India geographically and place him in a better position to influence his people."

BURMESE HAIL TOJO'S SPEECH

Chief Administrator Maw, Others Express Deepest Appreciation

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, June 18.—Responding to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech at the outset of the recent Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet that "Burma will shortly complete preparations for independence," Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma Ba Maw, Director-General of Home Affairs Thakin Mya, and Thakin Onsan, Commander of the Burmese Defense Army on Friday, issued verbal statements appreciating Japan's enthusiasm for Burma's independence. They also pledged Burma's sincere and utmost efforts toward completion of necessary preparations for independence so as to reciprocate Japan's generosity toward Burma.

Chief Administrator Ba Maw stated: "I gained the impression from Prime Minister Tojo's speech that Japan is burning with adamant resolution to fight until final victory is won. Also, he fully appreciates the hearty cooperation of various East Asiatic races toward Japan since the outbreak of the war.

"Prime Minister Tojo, as the real leader of East Asia, discussed the war problem frankly and from various angles and fully clarified

(Continued on Page 2)

Kweilin Area Flooded

Domei

HONGKONG, June 18.—The Kweilin district is now experiencing an unprecedented big flood, due to the rains that have been continuing since the end of May, and the rising water has carried away many bridges, houses, livestock and a large number of people, according to reports reaching here from Kweilin.'

Total damages are estimated at 50,000,000 yuan, and Chungking authorities are now considering means to send relief to the flood district, but due to the lack of necessary materials, practically no help has so far been extended. The drizzling rain is still continuing and damages are expected to further increase.

New Color Film Invented

After five years of experiments, Makoto Fujisawa and Nobuo Shono of the Fuji Film Research Institute, Kanagawa Prefecture, have succeeded in the manufacture of a natural color talkie film superior in every respect to those manufactured abroad, reports Domei.

Although similar to the natural color film marketed by Agfa of Germany, the newly invented natural color photofilm is more durable, more vivid in color and more sensitive than other films. The new film also is easier to develop and is suitable for mass production at low cost.

Wavell Gets Post As India Viceroy

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India, has been appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and General Claude John Auchinleck, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Middle East will assume command of the British Forces in India succeeding Sir Archibald the British Government announced today, according to reports from London.

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, June 17.—At the recent Roosevelt-Churchill talks, the defeat of the British-American forces on the Burma front came up for serious discussion, as a result of which, General Sir Archibald Wavell was deprived of his post of Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, according to reports reaching here.

FUTURE POLICY VOICED BY WANG

To Concentrate Efforts In Spiritual and Economic Fields

In leaving his post, Chief Tanimizu of the Mainichi branch in Shanghai, who has watched the stout development of the new Republic of China for four years and and a half since the escape of President Wang Ching-wei from Hanoi, called on the Chief Executive in his official residence in Nanking on June 15 together with Mr. Miyamori, chief of the Nanking branch, to bid him farewell. Looking back upon the traces of the peace movement fraught with difficulties, President Wang meditatively talked with the Mainichi representatives for about an hour. On this occasion, the Chief Executive expressed his aspirations as to the future policy of the National Government as follows:

"As you know, we started activities with confidence in the restoration of peace between Japan and the Republic of China and protection of East Asia by means of the peace movement. Since the outbreak of the European War, our hope has become more earnest. But Chungking's hope and thought have always been inconsistent with ours. Even when the European War started, the Chungking regime would not think of peace. Not only that, but Chungking stood on the side of the Anglo-American camp upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and as a result, the China Affair has become a part of the World War. It is a pity that now it should have become impossible to settle the China Affair unless and until the War of Greater East Asia is settled.

Chungking Still Dreaming

"At present, Chungking has a pitiable idea. The War of Greater East Asia would be protracted war. A protracted war could not be settled only by armed force, so it would become a material war. In a material war, according to Chungking leaders, the Anglo-American camp would emerge victorious in the end. Even now, they are dreaming of such a fantastic thing.

"We have refuted this mistaken act of the Chungking regime. The War of Greater East Asia is being fought across the ocean. More concretely, the war broke out not because Japan challenged the United States, but because the latter designed to invade the former across the ocean. Inasmuch as the South Sea islands are militarily under Japanese control, the fortunes of this ocean-crossing war are certainly with the Japanese side. The Republic of China should have full cognizance of the significance of the War of Greater East Asia and should make efforts shoulder-to-shoulder with Japan.

"The Chungking regime, as it stands now, is not working for the Chinese populace but for the Anglo-Saxons. It is really regrettable. I think the Chinese populace will certainly understand our righteous idea and position.

"The dissolution of the International Comintern is a gesture of the Soviet Union towards the Anglo-American countries. Even in the United States and Britain, they are regarding this Soviet step as merely formal. The Republic of China is strongly convinced of this step as being superficial. The reason is that we have been too often deceived by the Comintern. Even while Dr. Sun Yat-sen was alive, the Comintern's steps ended in only lip service. In the Lukowkiao Affair, too, the Soviets moved as they liked by skillfully giving excuses.

"Chungking's confidence in the Anglo-American cause has much diminished of late, because the latter has failed to supply any appreciable amount of aid materials, such as aircraft, gasoline and so forth. Apparently, Chungking trusts the United States and Britain and therefore is dependent upon them, but practically, it cannot rely on them so strongly.

Japan's Policy Effective

"In sharp contrast with this, Japan's new policy toward the Republic has been vigorously carried out. This is bringing about a most serious influence on the Chungking regime. It is absolutely impossible to cover up an internal stir within the Chungking regime; we have witnessed many facts proving the situation. The taking off of the triangular flag attached to the Sun-in-the-Blue-Sky Flag and retrocession of the concessions have greatly affected Chungking. Japan's new China policy has produced a much greater effect on Chungking than Anglo-American machinations and the Soviet Union's dissolution of the International Comintern.

"Since Japan's adoption of the new policy, we have been encouraged to make added endeavors, and we have come to feel increased responsibility. For our policy to be pursued henceforth, it would be necessary to make efforts in two different spheres at the present time. One is spiritual. This is clear by the determination and declaration recently made of the wartime cultural propaganda policy. The other relates to economy. Placed as is the Republic of China in the position of enduring whatever difficulties confronting it, yet she finds it absolutely necessary to effect an adjustment of commodity prices and overcome the shortage of articles. This is the most vital point facing the authorities.

"The death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the heroic death of the defenders of Attu Island have made a deep impression on the populace of the Republic of China. I referred to this matter when making a radio broadcast on the day of the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

In conducting the present World War, we should not vacillate in the least as it is our determination to push on for full prosecution of the war. Through the wartime cultural propaganda policy, we must adjust our internal ideology and further stir up the fighting morale, so that all should be caused to make wholehearted devotion by keeping in mind the consciousness that "now is the time of war." In the economic sphere, efforts should be made for adjusting materials, stabilizing commodity prices and for increasing production. In military affairs, simultaneous with our endeavor to assure tranquillity behind the line, we are determined to stand gladly, when necessary, at the front line to conduct joint operations with the forces of our ally, Japan."

U Hla Maung Explains New Ideal Of Revitalized Youth of Burma

"To fight, work and sacrifice for East Asia in cooperation with Japan and to build a new Burma is the goal to which all Burmese aspire." Thus declared to a representative of the Nippon Times, U Hla Maung, member of the Burma Party visiting Tokyo and executive member in charge of International Affairs of the East Asiatic Youth League of Burma, which organization seeks to train young men for leadership in the Burma of tomorrow.

"Over 2,000 members are taken into the league every year by a selective process," he continued, "and 20 students chosen from the membership are assigned to the East Asiatic Youth Training School for two years. There, they are trained in the fundamentals of life, thus learning the dignity of labor. The Japanese Language, Judo, Kendo and history of East Asia are also included in the curriculum.

"Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Burmese were so occupied with the anti-British movement to release their beloved land from the shackles of English domination, that they had no time to consider the building of a new Burma. But now that the tentacles of British oppression have been crushed they are devoting their full energies to constructing a new Burma which will participate and share in the gigantic task of building a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

As to his impressions of Japan, he particularly noted the dynamic and spiritual aspects of the Japanese people. One of the first things which arrested his attention upon landing in Japan was a small group of school children being led by one of their schoolmates. "Here", he said, "I saw responsibility in action, a quality which our youth can well emulate. They are the leaders of tomorrow and it is for this reason that I am interested in the youth of today," he concluded.

82nd Diet Session Brought to Close

(Continued From Page 1)

voluntary cooperation of the people or a speedy realization of industrial reorganization and that the Government intends to avoid invocation of compulsory orders.

Government's Stand Seen

At the same time, however, the Government has made it clear that it will not hesitate to invoke such orders if it deems necessary to do so in connection with such fields as will greatly contribute to transfer of factory equipment, reclamation of metals and supply of labor, thus clarifying the Government's firm determination to realize reorganization of industry within the course of this year.

The Government, observers added, has also clarified its intention to rationalize appraisal of equipment to be purchased, to simplify and expedite payment of mutual aid funds in the process of reorganization, as well as to bring supply of labor under a well-planned basis so as to respond to the people's enthusiastic support.

Concerning food production, observers said that through interpellations and answers exchanged between the Government and the General Budget Committee it was made clear that the Government is attaching great importance to increased production of food. Lieutenant-General Suzuki, President of the Planning Board stated before a hearing of the General Budget Committee that distribution of farming implemens and fertilizers would be given the same importance as supply of materials for five key industries, namely, light metal works, shipbuilding, airplane production, coal production, and steel production.

Food Store Urged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—United States Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes wrote to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard today proposing that sufficient foodstuff to feed 10,000,000 persons for five years should be stored according to reports from Washington.

British Reopen Frontier

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 17.—The Turkish-Syrian frontier which was opened this morning, according to an Associated Press report from Ankara.

Burmese Hail Tojo's Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

the sublime objective of war. When we heard his speech, we could not but renew our determination to closely cooperate with Japan with the spirit 'Until the Enemy is Crushed!' We fully realized that the war is our war and that it is a life-or-death problem for Burma.

"Preparations for our honorable independence are steadily being carried on, and I can definitely say that the people of Burma have been deeply moved by Prime Minister Tojo's speech. The Preparatory Committee for Burmese Independence is firmly determined to establish a solid foundation for independence. We are going to build independence as a weapon to completely smash our enemies.

"Japan's cognizance of Burma's efforts toward successful prosecution of the war, as clarified by Prime Minister Tojo, deeply impressed us, and served to strengthen our determination for collaborating with Japan.

"He clarified Japan's true intentions toward minor nations in East Asia, thus striking terror into our enemies' hearts. Numerous actions in the past have already proved the truth of Japanese statements. Japan's real actions will shine in the history of East Asia, and will be long remembered by various East Asiatic peoples with everlasting gratitude."

Then, Director-General of Home Affairs Thakin Mya declared: "Prime Minister Tojo's statement will surely rouse the determination of various races in East Asia to smash the Anglo-American Powers. His speech also indicates the smooth progress being made to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. What particularly struck me was Prime Minister Tojo's declaration on the future of India. I feel sure that the Indian masses were elated over his speech.

"I am sure that the Burmese, greatly encouraged by Prime Minister Tojo's speech, will show their goodwill and cooperation toward their neighbors residing in India. We believe that even the remnants of British influence in India menace Burma's independence; it will become a source of anxiety for all those concerned. Consequently, India's freedom is Burma's liberty, and the Indian's cause becomes our's.

"In order to drive out Anglo-American influence from India, India, with Japan's assistance and mobilizing all her men and material power, should rise resolutely. Therefore, are appeal to our friends on the opposite side of the Bay of Bengal to 'fight for freedom; Burma will fight together with India!'"

Thakin Onsan, Commander of the Burma Defense Army stressed: "As Prime Minister Tojo declared, East Asia must win the war. Otherwise, it will again fall prey to the Anglo-Saxons. We firmly believe that the War of Greater East Asia is not only Japan's war but is also Burma's and the other countries of East Asia.

"Therefore, we should fully cooperate with Japan in order to win. The war aims at emancipating various East Asiatic peoples; it is a war to establish a New Order in this part of the world. Thus it is a struggle for our existence. Unless we win, we will never have the chance of doing so in the future."

Ruhr District Fortified

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, June 17.—Masses of German anti-aircraft guns now guard the approaches to the Ruhr district as well as the district itself, declared a pilot of the British Air Forces, who took part in the last attack on Bochum according to the Daily Mail. He said that these anti-aircraft guns seemed to be echeloned many miles deep. Other pilots also stated that their planes had been exposed to very strong anti-aircraft fire.

NELSON GLOOMY ON ARMS PLAN

Declares in Lower House That Munitions Schedule Cannot Be Realized

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—At the present capacity only less than one half of the arms production scheduled for the present year will be realized, it has been revealed by Donald Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives, according to the Sunday Times.

"To bring the arms and munitions production program for the present year up to expectations, it will be necessary to increase the present output by more than 100 per cent," Chairman Donald Nelson said. "The war material production capacity of the United States is now approaching its limit. Thus, of the total production cost of about $180,000,000,000 in the present year, one half will be used for war necessities. Particularly, the production of military planes must be increased by two and a half times over the 47,694 plane mark of the previous year. Then, during the present year a total of 90,000 to 100,000 military planes will be manufactured. Also, the construction of small naval ships must be increased four and a half times that production last year."

Charles Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, also stated before the Budget Committee that in the first quarter of the present year, only 19 per cent of the expected arms production in 1943 was produced, and that the production plan for the next year will be made 24 per cent larger than this year's figure.

Record U.S. Budget Passed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—The Budget Committee of the United States House of Representatives approved the largest military expenditure bill in the history of the country, amounting to $75,000,000,000, for the 1943-44 fiscal year, it is reported from Washington.

With the new budget, it is proposed to organize a great army of 7,500,000 men, and also to increase the air force. It is said that about one-third of the total sum will be used for the air arm alone.

Senate Approves Navy Budget

The United States Senate approved today the navy budget amounting to $27,637,000,000 for the 1943-44 fiscal year, and submitted it to the White House for the President's signature, it is reported from Washington.

Of the total budget, $9,118,000,000 is for building warships, and $4,583,000,000 for the air forces, including the cost of building 29,142 airplanes.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ple behind the lines in the Navy has been enhanced all the more.

The United States is reinforcing its sea and air strength in the Guadalcanal sector with the utmost desperation and particularly at Lunga on the northern coast of the island, enemy forces are being massed at a furious tempo. The enemy was reinforcing the position by means of a mammoth convoy when the Japanese struck, so that it was a case of going into the tiger's den to steal the cubs. Over 100 enemy fighters came up to meet our raiders and the battle in the air was a grand and terrific affair in which some 200 or more planes were engaged. The results were eight enemy ships sunk and 32 warplanes shot down. Nothing could have been a better offering to the souls of our heroes who had given their lives in the cause of their country in the last one year and six months in the southern seas, on the Asiatic continent and in the north.

Nevertheless, we have not come out of the battle unscathed. We must not forget that we have suffered the loss of 20 planes which have not yet reported home. The war is at a fever pitch. The war theater is growing larger and the fighting is growing more intense with time. We must always bear in mind that the greater the results the greater the sacrifices involved.

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Indian Hero Led Life of Service

(Continued from Page 1)

President of the Indian National Congress in 1938.

As Congress President he controlled the Congress Ministries in eight out of eleven provinces in British India. While he was Congress President, he strongly opposed compromise with the British Government and advocated an early struggle with the British for achieving independence. He was reelected Congress President in January, 1939, but resigned the Presidentship in April, 1939, and organized a militant uncompromising party within the Congress, called the Forward Bloc.

The policy of the Forward Bloc was to prepare for an early struggle with the British Government and to utilise the coming international crisis for winning independence. Mahatma Gandhi, on the other hand, was, on principle, against using arms for winning freedom and against utilising the war-crisis and he was therefore in favour of making a compromise with the British Government.

Start Anti-War Propaganda

On September 6, 1939, when Mahatma Gandhi issued his first statement advocating cooperation in Britain's war-effort—the Forward Bloc started intensive anti-war propaganda, thereby causing Gandhi to modify his original attitude of cooperation. In April, 1940, the Forward Bloc launched a civil disobedience campaign. This campaign began to draw the followers of Gandhi and ultimately caused Gandhi himself to start civil disobedience in November, 1940.

Subhas Chandra Bose was incarcerated in July, 1940, and remained in prison till December, 1940, when he was set free by the British Government as a result of his hunger-strike, demanding release from illegal imprisonment. While in prison he was a member of the Central Legislature. In January, 1941, he suddenly disappeared from India. After the fall of Singapore in February, 1941, he announced his existence by speaking over a secret radio station. In this and in subsequent broadcasts, he appealed to the Indian people to line up with the Tripartite Powers, in the fight against the common enemy and to utilize the unique opportunity for achieving the freedom of India.

Moves Indian Public

These broadcasts had considerable effect on public opinion in India and particularly on members of the Congress Party. His whereabouts, however, remained an enigma to everybody. In recent months, however, he was known to be in Europe, because he broadcast from the Berlin radio station. Now he is in Tokyo. How he managed to escape from India and how he is now in Tokyo—is a riddle to everybody and particularly to the British Secret Service.

Besides having an influential support within the Congress, the Forward Bloc claims to have the largest support among the students and youths and amongst peasants and workers. Because of the growth of the Forward Bloc, the Indian Communists lost what influence they had over these elements in India and they are today a negligible factor in Indian politics. Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe and then in East Asia, the Forward Bloc has gained considerably in influence and prestige.

Subhas Candra Bose is the author of the book, "Indian Struggle," in English, which is a history of the Indian Nationalist Movement and which has been translated into the Japanese, German and Italian languages. He also published several books in the Bengali language. He has edited several well-known newspapers in India like "Forward" and "Liberty" and before his escape from India, he was editor of his party-organ, "Forward Bloc."

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Women's Body Pledges All-Out War Efforts

Leaders of various branches of the Japan Women's Association met yesterday at the Association's head quarters in Tokyo and adopted the following resolutions:

1. We pledge to send out worthy aviators and seamen.

2. We will participate and cooperate to attain increased production.

3. We shall discard long sleeves and plunge ourselves into a life as dictated by wartime conditions.

The first of the three points aims to send sons and brothers to augment the air forces and to increase the nation's marine transportation strength.

By the second item, women will offer whatever spare time they can to help in factories and farms. Also every available plot of ground will be tilled to assist in the food production increase movement.

Shortening the traditional long sleeves of their kimono, women will adopt a dress as befitting women of a warring nation. Theirs will be a life conducted in the spirit of warriors on the front.

Branch leaders returning to their home districts will report the adoption of resolutions to branch members and carry the resolutions in earnest.

Mosquito Net Is Made Out of Silk Material

A new mosquito net made out of silk material has been produced by Aritatsu Saito, engineer at the Kyoto Municipal Dye Experimental Station, as a substitute for the hemp mosquito net which is now being used by the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions, it was learned today.

This new mosquito net compared with the hemp or cotton mosquito net is light and will be much more durable. In addition, resources to manufacture the net can be easily obtained as silk is a chief product of Japan.

The Nishijin Textile Association already has proposed to manage the production of the silk mosquito net. The net is shortly expected to be presented to the military authorities for inspection.

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Guadalcanal Raided Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—The United States Navy Department officially announced today that a powerful Japanese Air Unit attacked Guadalcanal Island and engaged the American air force in a fierce aerial battle.

Youth to Help Harvest

BERLIN.—German youth will again be employed this summer to help in harvest work. Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 14 will be asked to help for a brief period only in districts near their home towns, while those over 14 will be sent to places where they are most urgently needed.

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